

Women, children flee Monrovia

MONROVIA (R) — Wives and children of Liberian soldiers fled Monrovia Sunday and residents complained of food shortages and rising crime as the city emptied of a rebel attack aimed at overthrowing President Samuel Doe. Hundreds of women and children fled into a small airfield in the city, seeking refuge in the space around two military transport aircraft and a handful of commercial planes leaving the besieged city. "I am going to Grand Gedeh County (Doe's home area)," said one woman with four children, belonging to the president's Krahn tribe which fears reprisals when the largely Gio and Mano rebels enter the city. Grand Gedeh is still controlled by the government in the six-month-old rebellion in this West African country which has turned into a grisly tribal war marked by atrocities against civilians by both sides. Many of the people fleeing by air or in overcrowded lorries were families of Doe's elite Krahn-dominated troops guarding the president's heavily fortified executive mansion on a hill overlooking the Atlantic ocean.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جورديان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Efforts for Iran-Iraq summit

NECOSIA (R) — Gulf Arab states are trying to get the presidents of Iran and Iraq together for talks on ending a decade of conflict, an Omani minister said Sunday. "Efforts are being exerted," the Omani News Agency quoted Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf Ben Alwaili Ben Abdallah as saying. "The summit needs good preparations to make it a success... and to open a new page in cooperation and coordination between regional states," he said on his departure for Saudi Arabia to attend a meeting of Gulf Arab finance and foreign ministers. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein sent two messages to the Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani last month offering direct peace talks after eight years of war which ended in a U.N.-sponsored ceasefire in August 1988. Iran gave the offer a cautious welcome. "If the other side shows good-will it is possible for talks between presidents of the two countries to take place," Iranian Parliament Speaker Mehdi Karubi said last week.

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Iraq grants PLO \$25 million

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq Sunday gave the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) \$25 million in aid which it pledged at the Arab summit in Baghdad last week, PLO sources said. They said the sum was separate from monthly payments which Iraq has been making to support the Palestinian uprising. They did not put a value on the monthly aid.

10 more candidates quit Kuwait elections

KUWAIT (R) — Ten candidates pulled out Sunday from elections next week for a national assembly in Kuwait, leaving 385 contesting 50 seats, the official Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) said. The Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, will appoint 25 deputies to the 75-seat house, which will consider the future of democracy in the country. Sunday's withdrawals bring to 182 the number of candidates who have pulled out since registration closed May 9. The 62,000-strong, all-male electorate will vote next Sunday.

Egyptian lawyer sues Shamir

CAIRO (R) — An Egyptian lawyer is trying to sue Israel's caretaker Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir for insulting Muslims and attacking the Prophet Mohammed. Judge Sawlat Ali Torrah said Sunday he would issue a ruling next week. Lawyer Ibrahim Ghazala said he was seeking five million pounds (\$2 million) damages and a three-year jail term for Shamir whom he quoted as saying: "Muslims Egyptians do not keep promises like their Prophet Mohammed." The court has asked the foreign ministry to convey a subpoena to Shamir but the ministry said it did not come under its jurisdiction to summon foreign officials.

Disarmament team visits Israel

TEL AVIV (AP) — A U.N. delegation seeking a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East began a two-day visit Sunday to Israel, which is reportedly the only country in the region with atomic weapons. The disarmament delegation met with Eitan Bentezur, head of the foreign ministry's North America desk, and with officials from Israel's atomic energy commission, a foreign ministry spokesman said. Meir Goldberg, a spokesman for the atomic energy commission, refused to answer questions on the meetings and referred inquiries to the foreign ministry.

Sunday Times appeals to Israel

LONDON (R) — The Sunday Times has appealed to Israel's President to pardon an Israeli nuclear technician serving an 18-year prison term for telling the British newspaper about his country's atomic arsenal. Mordechai Vanunu's appeal against his conviction for treason and espionage was rejected last Sunday by the Israeli supreme court. In an open letter to President Chaim Herzog, Sunday Times editor Andrew Neil wrote that Vanunu had done Israel a favour by disclosing it had a stockpile of atomic bombs. "This was not only in the public interest, it was also in Israel's best interests, as the knowledge must help keep the peace in the Middle East by acting as a deterrent to potential aggressors," Neil said.

Fire bomb thrown at Israeli car

TEL AVIV (R) — A petrol bomb was thrown at a car in northern Israel in the early hours Sunday but the driver, the sole occupant, escaped unhurt, police said. Police said they arrested three Arabs suspected of carrying out the pre-dawn attack near a main junction on the road between Haifa and Tiberies. The car was not damaged. Fire-bomb attacks are rare inside Israel and have in the past prompted concern that the Palestinian uprising was spreading to the Jewish state. Police expressed alarm at the rising number of attacks in northern Galilee, home to more Israeli Arabs than Jews.

Soviet leader asks for Israeli assurances that immigrants will not be settled in occupied lands

Gorbachev warns Israel he might stop exit permits

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev warned Israel Sunday that he would consider suspending the issuance of exit permits for Soviet Jews if they continue to be settled on the occupied West Bank or Gaza Strip.

Gorbachev told a news conference that the Soviet Union "is being bombarded by a lot of criticism" from Arab countries. He said Presidents Hafez Al Assad of Syria and Hosni Mubarak of Egypt had raised their objections "in acute terms." U.S. President George Bush, who joined Gorbachev at the news conference winding up their four-day summit, reiterated U.S. opposition to further settlements on the occupied territories. "I will try to persuade the government of Israel that it is counterproductive," Bush said. Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union is at an all-time high. Some 35,000 Soviet Jews arrived in Israel this year and the figure is expected to reach as high as 150,000. About one million Soviets are seeking permission to emigrate.

Gorbachev said: "We are fac-

ing the following situation — either, after these (summit) meetings... our concern is heeded in Israel and they will make certain conclusions or else we must give further thought to it in terms of what we do in issuing permits for exit."

Gorbachev said he hoped the Israelis would take the advice of both himself and Bush and "act in a wise fashion."

Gorbachev also said he was under domestic pressure in the Soviet Union to slow Jewish emigration in the absence of Israeli assurances.

"Some people are raising the matter in these terms in the Soviet Union, namely, as long as there are no assurances from the Israelis that this is not going to be done by them to postpone issuing of exit visas to put it off," he said. Bush said U.S. policy on Israeli settlements was "unchanged and clear — we oppose new settlements in the territories beyond the 1967 lines."

He also defended the U.S. decision to veto a United Nations Security Council resolution Thursday night to send a team to investigate conditions for Palesti-

nians in the occupied territories. The United States was alone among 15 members in opposing the resolution.

"It is our view that the most productive way to handle that question was to have an emissary from the (U.N.) secretary general — not as the other countries in the Security Council favoured, a Security Council delegation — go there," Bush said.

He contended that the issue was compounded by the fact that on the eve of the discussion on the resolution "an outrageous guerrilla attack on Israel was launched from another country."

The attack was foiled by Israel. Israel says it has no policy of directing Soviet emigrants to the occupied territories.

Jewish sources said a message from the Israeli government to that effect was given to Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Moscow two months ago by World Jewish Congress President Edgar Bronfman.

The United States has long insisted that Moscow should end restrictive emigration policies and permit the free flow of people.



Mikhail Gorbachev

Bush said at the news conference Sunday that the conferring of U.S. most-favoured-nation trading status on the Soviet Union was linked to passage of a liberalised Soviet emigration law. The Soviet Union has been pushing for major relations on trade with the United States as a means of reviving the Soviet economy. The emigration law, initially expected to be enacted before the summit, has been held up in the Soviet parliament. Gorbachev's remarks on Arab criticism and domestic concern may explain the delay.

Bush would come under tremendous pressure from the powerful American Jewish community if Moscow halted or dramatically slowed the flow of Jewish emigrants.

CBJ to issue bonds in foreign currency in Arab countries

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) plans to issue bonds in foreign currency for sale in Arab countries, CBJ Governor Mohammad Saeed Al Nabulsi said Sunday.

In an interview with Jordan Television, Nabulsi also reaffirmed that there was no plan to devalue the Jordanian dinar "since the stability of the dinar is a major pillar of the Kingdom's monetary policy." There could be slight fluctuations in the exchange rate of the dinar as warranted by market forces and the supply and demand situation, he added.

"Jordan has been able to ensure monetary stability despite its limited resources," he said. "The investment climate in Jordan is encouraging," he said and cited as an indicator the rising prices of shares of Jordanian companies in the Amman Financial Market.

The CBJ governor said the Kingdom's policy was to settle its foreign debts through local, Arab and international channels since it does not want to place any burden on its present economic situation.

The bonds in foreign currency that the CBJ plans to issue, Nabulsi said, will be convertible and flexible and would be treated at par with the local development bonds. He did not give any details.

Nabulsi also disclosed that the CBJ was also studying the possibility of using Gulf central banks deposits with the CBJ to finance the Kingdom's debt repayment programme. The governor said last month that the CBJ had received \$100 million in five-year deposits from Gulf central banks in foreign currency on a reciprocal, equivalent deposit in Jordanian dinars. He said the CBJ was expecting to receive another \$100 million in similar deposits by the end of June.

Loans provided to Jordan by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank would be used to finance high-interest short-term commercial commitments of the Kingdom, the Central Bank governor said.

House extraordinary session begins tomorrow

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Lower House of Parliament will begin an extraordinary session Tuesday after a Royal Decree issued Saturday reconvened the legislative body from recess to discuss a backlog of laws and resume debate on several issues.

Lower House Speaker Suleiman Arar, in a statement carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the House would review 36 draft laws and amendments to laws and discuss Soviet Jewish immigration to Palestine, prices and unemployment and information and education policies as specified in the Royal Decree.

The speaker noted that any extraordinary session of Parliament could only discuss those topics specified in the Royal Decree convening it unless His Majesty the King further specifies additional subjects.

Arar said the House would meet twice every week during the extraordinary session, which can be terminated only by another Royal Decree, in addition to convening extra meetings in the evenings to allow ministers to perform their government duties during regular hours.

Petra quoted Abdul Latif Arabiyat, spokesman

for the Islamist bloc in the House, as saying the extraordinary session was necessary since the regular session, which ended late March, was overburdened with issues and had limited time.

According to Arabiyat, the House's priorities during the extraordinary session include discussion of corruption cases, abuse of administration, unemployment, Soviet Jewish immigration to Palestine, educational and social issues as well as political and economic issues which have emerged since the House went into recess in March.

The office of the prosecutor general said Saturday that it would present to the House its findings of investigations into corruption cases involving former or serving ministers while cases involving others would be directly referred to court. However, the prosecutor-general said investigations had not been completed.

In light of the prosecutor-general's procedures, the way for which was cleared by interpretations of constitutional articles by the Higher Council, the House will have to set up a special committee to deal with the cases of corruption and economic crimes in which serving or former ministers could be involved, Arabiyat said.

Bush, Gorbachev declare their summit a success

WASHINGTON (Agencies) —

Presidents George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev pronounced their springtime summit a success, said Sunday at a joint White House news conference that they would meet on a regular basis in the future.

Bush and Gorbachev said they had ended the summit deeply divided on whether a united Germany should be in NATO but stressed that they had found a warm new relationship.

Gorbachev also announced he would travel to Japan "so as to open up that area" for economic cooperation with his country. The Soviet leader meets Monday in San Francisco with the leader of another Asian economic power — South Korean President Roh Tae-Woo.

The mid-morning White House session was televised live in both countries before Gorbachev left for meetings with business leaders in Minneapolis and on to San Francisco.

There was a quick reminder of Gorbachev's political difficulties at home — and the extent of changes wrought by glasnost.

Gorbachev was asked by a reporter for the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia about his relationship with political rival Boris Yeltsin. He replied: "I don't think you have chosen the best place for clarifying our internal problems. But c'est la vie, as they say."

Gorbachev described the summit as one of "enormous importance" and said he invited Bush to visit the Soviet Union. The visit could will take place this year,

officials said. "This is the kind of person to do business with," Gorbachev said of Bush.

Gorbachev embraced several new commercial agreements, mentioning one with the Chevron Corporation for U.S. oil exploration near the Caspian Sea, and said these would provide a foundation for the fast-growing political cooperation between the superpowers.

In their prepared statements, both men touched on the success of the summit — Gorbachev listing a list of accords. They also made clear they continued to disagree on the future of a unified Germany.

Bush added one other disagreement — the Kremlin's treatment of Lithuania and the other Baltic republics pressing for independence from the Soviet Union.

Gorbachev said his talks here had made it "possible to speak of a new phase of cooperation" between the United States and the Soviet Union. He said the summit was an "event of enormous importance for our bilateral relations and in the context of world politics."

Bush told the news conference at the White House that he and Gorbachev had discussed the German question and that he had insisted a united Germany should be a member of the NATO alliance.

"President Gorbachev frankly does not hold that view," Bush said. Bush said that he and Gorbachev did agree, however, that it was up to the German people themselves to decide their future.

Gorbachev went into great detail on the German question, stressing that it was a moral one for the Soviet Union which had lost 27 million people in World War II.

He did not use any of the harsh language on Germany that he had used coming into the summit. At that time he said the U.S. insistence on a German state in NATO was like a broken record playing over and over again and that he would not allow the West to dictate its policy to him.

The president, sitting beside Gorbachev at a table in the East Room of the White House, said he and the Soviet leader had agreed to meet more often, "perhaps annually."

"I think it's a mark of how far the U.S.-Soviet relationship has come that in all our exchanges, whether about issues on which we agreed or disagreed, the spirit of candor, openness and desire... has shown through," Bush said.

"We have a good human relationship and a good atmosphere," Gorbachev said. He said a new relationship has been built between the two countries "and we can speak of a new phase of cooperation."

Bush said Lithuania was "one of the thorns in the side of the overall relationship."

Bush said the trade agreement he and Gorbachev signed Friday would not go to Congress for its required approval without Soviet enactment of liberalised emigration laws. But he repeated that there was no linkage between trade accords and the Kremlin's treatment of Lithuania.

Hurd suggests four points to reactivate peace process

JEDDAH (AP) — British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd urged Israel Sunday to agree to direct peace negotiations with the Palestinians and warned of large-scale violence in the absence of a settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Speaking at a news conference at the end of a two-day visit to the kingdom, Hurd suggested a four-point plan to reactivate the stalled Middle East peace process, calling on Washington to maintain its "constructive engagement" in the search for a settlement.

"A tremor of danger may shake the region and if things drift further, we risk a damaging escalation of violence," he said.

He suggested a representative of the United Nations visit the Israeli-occupied territories to report to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar about the situation there.

"The security of Israel cannot be ensured by ignoring the existence of those whose territories her forces now occupy," he said.

Hurd's suggestion points to a less binding alternative to a three-member investigative team that

the U.N. Security Council considered last week. Britain and the other members of the Security Council backed the resolution, but the United States used its veto power to block it.

Hurd was in Jordan during the Security Council vote last week. "My discussions both here and in Jordan have been overshadowed by concern about the Arab-Israeli problem," Hurd said.

"In both countries I have been speaking with wise and experienced men who have long been sympathetic to the West and opposed to extremism. I share their sense of a tremor shaking the region," he said.

He welcomed the Soviet Union's more liberal emigration policy, but termed the settlement of Soviet Jews in occupied territories as "unjust" and "illegal." He said it constituted a threat to stability.

"The Arab World is deeply worried by the prospect of Soviet Jews settling in occupied territories. It is not right to correct one injustice and impose another," Hurd said.

Hurd said he discussed the

issue with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal.

"The sense of frustration runs deep. Other major disputes around the world are showing dramatic signs of progress but here by contrast the peace process is blocked. The West must realise how serious the consequences could be."

His plan to reactivate the peace process suggested:

"First, the United States needs to maintain its constructive engagement in the search for peace."

"Second, there is room for a greater degree of international involvement to which the European Community has consistently given its support. Some progress could be made by a representative of the U.N. secretary general visiting the occupied territories and reporting on the situation there."

"Third, the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) should not only reaffirm its denunciation of terrorism but respect it strictly in practice."

"Fourth, an Israeli government needs to carry forward the peace process by entering into dialogue with representative Palestinians."

Superpowers agree on joint relief effort Rebels report killing 1,200 in battle with Ethiopian army

NAIROBI (R) — Two rebel groups said Sunday their forces had killed more than 1,200 government troops in the latest battles in northern Ethiopia.

The clandestine radio station of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), monitored here, said EPLF forces killed more than 1,000 soldiers in recent fighting north-east of the Eritrean capital, Asmara.

In another broadcast, the Tigray People's Liberation Front said its forces killed 210 when they destroyed a government battalion in Shewa province, 130 kilometres north of Addis Ababa.

Ethiopia said last week its forces were involved in heavy fighting with combined forces of the two rebel groups in the south of Eritrea. The government has not commented so far on the

latest rebel claims.

The EPLF said its forces launched an offensive in the Ginda area Thursday. In addition to more than 1,000 killed, 1,200 government troops were wounded and 253 captured, it added. Ginda lies between Asmara and the Indian Ocean Port of Massawa, which was captured by the EPLF in February.

The Voice of the Tigray Revolution Radio said the Tigray forces attacked Ethiopian troops mobilised to harass the people of Alem, a town north of Addis Ababa, last week.

"The 4th Battalion of the 124th Brigade was completely destroyed and the remnants were

dispersed in disarray" the radio added. It said 210 soldiers were killed, 120 wounded and 75 captured.

Neither report gave details of rebel casualties.

Both rebel groups are fighting for independence from Ethiopia. Meanwhile in Camp David, Maryland, U.S. and Soviet Presidents George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev agreed Saturday on an unusual relief effort for Ethiopia in which American food aid will be delivered by Soviet aircraft.

"To deal with the growing problems of starvation, the United States and the USSR are prepared to work together and combine their assets. U.S. food will be transported on Soviet aircraft to demonstrate our joint commitment to responding to (this) tragic humanitarian prob-

lem," the leaders said in a joint statement on Ethiopia.

They also announced their support for an international conference sponsored by the United Nations to end Ethiopia's 26-year-old civil war and they welcomed the government's decision to allow food relief to enter northern Ethiopia through the port of Massawa.

The statement was issued at Bush's mountaintop retreat in Camp David, outside Washington, after the final talks of Gorbachev and Bush's four-day summit.

Diplomats say the Ethiopian government is under pressure from the Soviet Union, its main backer, to negotiate a settlement of the conflict. Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter has been seeking to mediate the conflict.

Tribal chiefs to meet with U.N. in Geneva on Western Sahara

ALGIERS (R) — Nineteen Saharan tribal chiefs left Algeria for Geneva Sunday to help verify electoral lists for a proposed United Nations referendum on the future of the disputed Western Sahara, a Saharan official said.

Nineteen other former members of the Jama'a, a parliament set up when Spain ruled the desert territory, were also due to leave for Geneva Sunday, the Moroccan News Agency (MAP) said in Rabat.

Ibrahim Hakim, representative in Algiers of the independence-seeking Polisario guerrillas, told Reuters the tribal chiefs would spend three days meeting with U.N. officials.

They will attempt to validate the 74,000 names on the 1974 Spanish census lists of the territory.

Both Morocco, which now rules most of the Western Sahara, and the Polisario agree those named in the census should vote

in a U.N. referendum on its future.

Validating the names is one step towards holding the referendum on whether the territory should be independent or absorbed into Morocco.

But the two sides are still far apart on whether Moroccan troops and administrators should stay during the referendum.

Map said King Hassan received the 19 notables who are leaving through Morocco Saturday night but gave no details.

The Polisario put the total Saharan population in 1987 at 207,000, of whom 150,000 were in refugee camps in southwestern Algeria.

MAP said King Hassan told the notables they would assist the U.N. in identifying voters who would take part in "the organisation of a confirmation referendum," implying he believed the vote would confirm Moroccan claims to the disputed area.

Sharon 'could try' to form government

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli hardliner Ariel Sharon, who led Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, said Sunday he would try to form a government if caretaker Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir failed to do so.

"I think there is no need at the moment, but if a situation is created where Mr. Shamir isn't ready to form a government when he can form a government, the answer is yes," Sharon, 62, told a news conference when asked if he would try to take charge.

The hawkish former defence minister has long vied with Shamir to lead the hardline Likud Party. He wants to stop the 74-year-old premier from renewing a unity government that fell in March over U.S. peace proposals.

Shamir faces a Thursday deadline for enlisting parliamentary support behind a Likud-led coalition. He summoned Likud cabinet ministers to a strategy meeting late Sunday.

Shamir has solicited support from partners to the right of himself favouring harsher measures to quash the nearly 30-month-old Palestinian uprising, including expelling Arabs.

But facing growing world pressure to advance peace, Shamir has considered rejoining the more dovish Labour Party led by Shimon Peres in a unity government.

Yet he has had trouble finding a formula for renewing the partnership since it collapsed over his refusal to accept U.S. proposals for first-ever Israeli-Palestinian peace talks.

A senior government official said: "Shamir wants a unity government but can't have it. We can have a narrow government but doesn't want it."

Labour's Central Committee chairman, Micha Harish, told army radio Sunday his party could be drawn into negotiations if Likud were willing to consider talks with Palestinians in Cairo.

The burly Sharon disputed claims by Shamir's supporters that the prime minister has two seats short of clinching 61-seat right-wing majority in the 120-seat parliament.

"At least 61 support and will vote for a government that Mr. Shamir can present Thursday this week," Sharon said.

The two seats at issue belong to the ultra-nationalist Moledet.

'Raid aimed at resort for Israeli army officers'

KUWAIT (R) — Palestinian commandos who raided the Israeli coast last week planned to attack army officers at a swimming resort, the guerrillas' leader said in remarks published Sunday.

The main objective of the operation was a resort for senior Israeli army officers, "Kuwait's Al Siyassa newspaper quoted Abu Abbas, head of the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), as saying.

"Hostage-taking was not part of the operation's programme. It was the storming of specific enemy positions... including the private camp for officers where they bathe," he added.

Criticising a U.S. charge that the guerrillas were "terrorists," Abu Abbas said: "Where are the limits of terrorism in this operation? Where are the civilian casualties?"

The actual fighting was with

naval and air enemy forces," he added.

Israel said it killed four gunmen and captured 12 when a speedboat landed near a beach packed with sunbathers outside Tel Aviv. It said there were no Israeli casualties.

Abu Abbas has said 500 Israelis were killed or wounded. He said the United States, which gives military and other aid to Israel, was as much an enemy of the Palestinian people as the Jewish state.

U.S. administration sources said the attack and PLO leader Yasser Arafat's reaction to it have jeopardised Washington's dialogue with the PLO, begun in December 1988 after Arafat renounced terrorism.

Arafat has said the PLO was not involved in the raid, but did not directly condemn it. The PLF is a faction of the PLO.

Israel says European criticism 'one-sided'

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel Sunday described as one-sided an EC statement criticising violence in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and calling for human rights to be observed.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's media adviser, Avi Pazner, said the European Community (EC) and failed to take into account a Palestinian attack on Israel's coast and threats by Arab states.

"We were very disappointed by (Saturday's) decision for ignoring the two major events which happened last week," Pazner said.

"One was the summit in Baghdad with the harsh, violent, inciting rhetoric of some leaders like (Iraqi President) Saddam Hussein again calling for the destruction of Israel and then the latest PLO attack against us," he said.

President Saddam Hussein last Monday vowed retaliation

against any Israeli attack, and Wednesday the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) launched an abortive speedboat raid on an Israeli beach in which four guerrillas were killed.

The EC condemned a spate of attacks by Israelis and Palestinians against each other since an apparently deranged Israeli gunman downed seven Arabs in Israel on May 20.

In the following week another 17 Palestinians were killed.

The EC said the status quo in the West Bank and Gaza Strip was untenable and that it was determined to ensure human rights were observed.

Israel denies using excessive force to quash a nearly 30-month-old Palestinian uprising in the occupied Arab areas in which Israelis have killed at least 671 Palestinians.

Anglo-Iranian ties can improve but Rushdie decree remains — aide

TEHRAN (R) — Relations between Britain and Iran could be repaired under a year-old parliamentary ruling but the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's death decree against British author Salman Rushdie could not be lifted, a senior Iranian Foreign Ministry official said.

Sayed Hossein Musavian, director of West European affairs for the ministry, was responding to a Western Persian-language radio report Saturday which said Iran might change Khomeini's verdict.

Musavian reiterated to Reuters Sunday that Tehran wanted from London a clear statement condemning insults against Islam, including those in Rushdie's book the Satanic Verses.

Musavian told Reuters Saturday Iran could not lift Khomeini's order in February last year for Muslims to hunt down and kill Indian-born Rushdie for blasphemy as this was a religious matter.

He said Khomeini's ruling was based on a 1,400-year-old law of Islam and no other Islamic religious leader could alter or amend it without breaking the law himself.

However "the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is willing to have direct negotiations with the British government under the framework of the Majlis (parliament) ruling, which is important to us," Musavian said.

The Majlis ruling of February

1989 linked improved political relations with Britain to a clear British condemnation of insults against Islam, and the specific problem of insults in Rushdie's book.

Iran believed in international diplomatic norms and non-interference in the internal affairs of another country, and it expected the same from others, Musavian said.

He suggested Britain could include Islam under its existing laws against blasphemy.

Rushdie has remained in hiding under police protection since Khomeini issued his death order.

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said Britain would look carefully at Musavian's remarks.

"We have said for a long time that we want better relations with Iran," he said. "That requires progress on a number of issues, including the 'fatwa' (death sentence) and the hostages."

Britain has not issued an official statement condemning Rushdie's novel, although some government ministers have criticised its contents.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said last year: "We've known in our religion people doing things which are deeply offensive to some of us... and that is what has happened in Islam."

But she said Islam should be strong enough to tolerate Rushdie's novel.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Blast wounds 3 Amal militiamen

BEIRUT (R) — Three members of the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia were seriously wounded when a car packed with explosives blew up outside their barracks in South Lebanon, security sources said Sunday. The attack Saturday night was the latest in a power struggle between Amal and its Shi'ite rival — the pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God). The two factions have been fighting on-and-off for the past three years for the leadership of Lebanon's largest religious community.

Qatari prince, Mubarak hold talks

CAIRO (R) — Qatari Crown Prince Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani held talks Sunday with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on bilateral and Arab issues. Their talks, which extended over a working lunch, covered efforts to reconcile Iran and Iraq, Lebanon and the Palestinian question, Qatari sources said. Sheikh Hamad had arrived earlier in the day for a three-day official visit.

Gunmen kill 2 in Sidon

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Gunmen in a speeding car killed two Sunni Muslim militiamen manning a checkpoint in the Lebanese port of Sidon Sunday, security sources said. The Popular Liberation Army (PLA) militiamen died in a hail of bullets from the unidentified attackers at the entrance to Miyeh Miyeh and Ain Al-Hilweh Palestinian refugee camps. The attack followed rising tension in the southern city between the PLA and some Palestinian factions.

Soviet Muslims arrive in Iran

NICOSIA (R) — A first group of Soviet Muslims crossed into Iran from Azerbaijan Saturday to mark the anniversary of the death of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The Iranian News Agency (IRNA) said the border would also be open Sunday and Monday after appeals from "thousands" of Soviet Muslims asking to attend ceremonies marking the June 3 anniversary. Iran is observing a week of state mourning for Khomeini, architect of the Islamic revolution. One of the demands of Soviet Azeris who staged a nationalist rebellion in January was easier access to northwest Iran, a region with which they share linguistic and cultural ties. Tehran and Moscow signed an accord in February to regulate cross-border travel.

Afghan intellectual assassinated

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (R) — An Afghan intellectual was shot and killed Saturday by gunmen who broke into his house in the Pakistani city of Peshawar, Afghan guerrilla sources said. Professor Mohammad Zahir Khatib was a prominent member of the Jamiat-I-Islami guerrilla group that is fighting the Soviet-backed Afghan government and is based in Peshawar. A former aid worker, he was one of several Afghan intellectuals killed in Pakistan in recent months. Western aid agencies helping Afghan refugees recently have also become the target of threats, robberies and attacks by armed groups.

Vatican urges continued Beirut truce

VATICAN CITY (AP) — The Vatican newspaper has expressed optimism about a truce between warring Christian forces in Lebanon and appealed to the Lebanese to learn about peaceful co-existence from their past. "The ceasefire... has been an important sign that could foreshadow the greatly-awaited overcoming of a conflict that has been tragically endemic in a country that was the privileged place of religious, civil and social co-existence," l'Osservatore Romano said in a front-page editorial. The newspaper appealed to the Lebanese to look to their past to learn how different religious groups could live together peacefully. "When all seems lost, memory can become a forceful means for finding oneself again," the newspaper said. "Memory: Not as nostalgia for the past, but as a perspective for the future." Pope John Paul II has frequently expressed concern about the fighting in Lebanon. He recently sent a message to Christian leaders there, saying that no political project could justify the widespread destruction caused during the 15 years of warfare between various groups. The Pontiff also reiterated his desire to visit Lebanon.

S. Arabia, U.N. to confiscate drug money

NICOSIA (R) — Saudi Arabia and Britain have signed an agreement to fight drug trafficking and to confiscate drug money, the official Saudi News Agency (SPA) said. The agreement received in Nicosia said the agreement, the first between Britain and a Middle Eastern country, was signed in Jeddah Saturday by Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayef bin Abdul Aziz and British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd. The agency quoted Hurd, who arrived in Saudi Arabia from Jordan Friday, as saying he hoped the pact would achieve its goal in fighting the drug trade.

18 feared killed in Algerian mine

ALGIERS (R) — Eighteen miners were missing feared drowned when a zinc and lead mine in eastern Algeria flooded Saturday, Al Moudjahid daily reported Sunday. The paper quoted the mine director as saying water poured into the Kherzet Youcef Mine in Setif province 300 kilometres east of Algiers reaching the 275 metre below ground level. The 18 miners trapped at the 320 metre level had had no chance of survival, he said. The chief miner and two pump mechanics had been rescued, the paper said.

6 Egyptian policemen suspended

ASSIUT (AP) — Three central security police officers have been suspended and three sergeants have been detained pending an investigation in the beating to death of a police conscript, police sources said Sunday. The sources said attorney General Abdul Aziz Mokhtar was heading the investigation in the death of 22-year-old Sultan Abdul Hamid in Assiut, 380 kilometres south of Cairo.

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 77311-19

PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Korona
15:40	Programme review
15:45	Children programmes
15:50	News summary in Arabic
15:55	World News
16:00	Local programme
16:05	Programme review
16:10	News in Arabic
16:15	Arabic series
16:20	Programme review
16:25	Local programmes
16:30	News summary in Arabic
PROGRAMME TWO	
16:40	Documentary
16:45	News in French
16:50	Weekly Sport magazine
16:55	News in Hebrew
17:00	Perfect Strangers
17:05	FIFA Soccer
17:10	News in English
17:15	Blind Faith

PRAYER TIMES	
05:53	Fajr
06:25	(Sunrise) Dhuhr
12:54	Dhuhr
16:42	Maghreb
21:16	Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swifich Tel. 810740	Min./max. temp.
Assumption of God Church, Tel. 632785	Amman 12 / 25
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590	Aqaba 20 / 33
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	Deserts 13 / 27
De la Sable Church Tel. 661757	Jordan Valley 20 / 32
Terramata Church Tel. 623366	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541	
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 717331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 717361	
Syrian Orthodox Church Tel. 717751	
Assam International Church Tel. 685238	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811285	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 654952	

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Temperatures rise gradually and winds will be northerly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

AMMAN	Min./max. temp.
Amman 12 / 25	
Aqaba 20 / 33	
Deserts 13 / 27	
Jordan Valley 20 / 32	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	NIGHT DUTY
AMMAN:	
Dr. Ameer Hassan Al Haj	771020
Dr. Walid Al Samdi	683266
Dr. Mohammad Idras	653999
Dr. Issam Abu Riq	681967
Firas pharmacy	661912
Ferdows pharmacy	778336
Al Asana pharmacy	637055
Nairouki pharmacy	623672
Al Salama pharmacy	636730
Yacoub pharmacy	644945
Shimacani pharmacy	637660

EMERGENCIES	
Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Emergency	630341
Rescue Police	192, 611111, 657777
Fire Brigade	891228
Blood Bank	775121
Highway Police	643402
University Hospital	843845
Public Security Department	630321
Hotel Complaints	605800
Price Complaints	661176
Water and Sewerage	661176
Complaints	897467
Amman Municipality	
Complaints	787111
Telephone Information	896390
Directory assistance	121
Overseas Calls	010230
Central Amman Telephone	
Repairs	623101
Rebail Telephone Repairs	661101
Jordan Television	773111
Radio Jordan	774111
Water Authority	680100
Jordan Electricity Authority	815615
Electric Power	

EMERGENCIES	
ZARQA:	
Dr. Samir Al Lawzi	(—)
Khalifah pharmacy	985417

EMERGENCIES	
Company	636381
RJ Flight Information	08-53200
Queen Alia Intl. Airport	08-53200

HOSPITALS	
AMMAN:	
Hussein Medical Centre	813813/32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn.	644281/6
Akileh Maternity, J. Amn.	643412
Jabal Amman Maternity	642462
Malhas, J. Amman	635140
Palestine, Shmashani	664171/4
Shmashani Hospital	669131
University Hospital	843845
Al-Musabir Hospital	657227/9
The Islamic, Abdali	666127/37
Al-Ahli, Abdali	664164/6
Indian, Al-Mahajreen	771013
Al-Basir, J. Ashrafieh	775111/26
Army, Marka	891611/15
Queen Alia Hospital	602402/50
Amal Hospital	674155
ZARQA:	
Zarqa Govt. Hospital	(09)983323
Zarqa National Hospital	(09)991071
BBID:	(09)986732
Princess Basma Hospital	(02)275555
Greek Catholic Hospital	(02)272275
Ibn Al Nafies Hospital	(02)247100
AQABAH:	
Princess Hays Hospital	(03)314111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (09)53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

10:00	Damascus (RJ)	18:00	Amman (RJ)
10:20	Dubai (RJ)	18:20	Amman (RJ)
10:30	Cairo (RJ)	18:30	Amman (RJ)
10:30	Kuwait (RJ)	18:40	Amman (RJ)
10:30	Larnaca (RJ)	18:50	Amman (RJ)
10:30	Sana, Jeddah (RJ)	19:00	Amman (RJ)
10:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)	19:10	Amman (RJ)
10:50	Cairo (RJ)	19:20	Amman (RJ)
10:50	Amman, Istanbul (RJ)	19:30	Amman (RJ)
11:00	Amman, Istanbul (RJ)	19:40	Amman (RJ)
11:15	London (RJ)	19:50	Amman (RJ)
11:30	Calcutta, Bangkok (RJ)	20:00	Amman (RJ)
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Madaba residents protest dumping site

MADABA (J.T.) — Residents of Madaba city, some 30 kilometres south of here Sunday protested to two ministers against the presence of a garbage dumping site close to residential areas and complained from the bad smell emanating from it which, they said, was hazardous to public health.

The protest was made during a visit dumping operations but the Minister of Health, Mohammad Addouh Al Zaben and Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Abdul Karim Al Dughni who inspected the area and talked to officials and local residents about the situation.

"The dumping site is becoming more dangerous every day since it is being used now by 30 municipal and rural councils within the Madaba and Naour districts," said Madaba Mayor Mohammad Abu Kaf at a meeting with the ministers.

"The 39-dunum plot owned by

the municipality is being served by a technical team which supervises during operations but the site is not able any more to cope with the increasing amounts of garbage collected from various towns and villages," the mayor said.

Abu Kaf requested that the two ministries help the municipality find another location to serve as a dumping site and for the treatment of waste and garbage. Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin, who accompanied the ministers on the tour, said that the present dumping site had become unsuitable since it is located in the midst of population settlements; this can cause health problems to the residents and leave negative effects on farmlands as well.

Dughni was quoted by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, as saying that a special committee had been set up to find a substitute location to serve as a dumping site. "The committee, which

represents the two ministries and Madaba Municipality, will submit its report in two weeks time before further steps can be taken," the minister said.

Dughni and Zaben later visited the wastewater treatment plant at Jizeh and declared that the plant does not constitute a source of danger to the residents. They said that in accordance with an agreement with the Jordan Cooperative Organisation, the latter would recycle the treated water to irrigate land planted with animal feed in the neighbouring lands.

The Madaba dumping site is the second to be protested against following a wide-scale protest carried out by the Ruseifa residents in April of this year. Residents there complained against the bad smell and enlisted the help of parliament members to have their case heard by the concerned authorities which finally ordered a change of the dumping site's location.

Jordan to abide by pilgrimage quota

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ali Faqr Sunday denied a report in the local Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily that a total of 14,000 Muslims from Jordan and the occupied Arab territories will perform this year's pilgrimage to Mecca.

The newspaper report had said that out of the 14,000, only seven thousand would be from the Kingdom; the rest would come from the West Bank and Gaza Strip and territories in Palestine occupied in 1948. The paper also said that the pilgrims would start leaving Jordan for Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia on June 18 to perform pilgrimage rites which precede the feast of sacrifice (Eid Al Adha) early in July.

Faqr said in a statement carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that his ministry, which is in charge of processing pilgrims going to Mecca, would abide by the quota set within an agreement signed with the Saudi government, but he did not disclose any figures.

The minister said no pilgrims would be registered for the voyage to Mecca after the end of the period of registration had ended.

Last year a total of 15,000 pilgrims from Jordan and the occupied Arab territories performed the pilgrimage to Mecca and the ministry provided transport facilities by land and arranged for accommodation for the pilgrims in Medina and Mecca.

Faqr Sunday also urged the four countries of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) to pool their resources and join efforts in the service of the Islamic Nation.

Addressing the final session of a meeting by secretaries-general of Ministries of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs in Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and Yemen, held in Amman, Faqr said that the four countries should set up an institute to train mosque preachers because the pulp in the mosque constitutes the best forum for influencing the Islamic societies.

Several recommendations and resolutions were passed by the two-day meeting which paved the ground for a June 14 meeting in Baghdad by ACC ministers of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs.

Ministry of Awqaf's Secretary-General Ahmad Hilayel, who also addressed the final session, read out a communique which summed up the topics discussed. He said that the meeting stressed the concept of centrism in dealing with contemporary issues facing the Islamic Nation of unified systems in conducting sermons at mosques, on organising religious and Sharia colleges, organising annual Islamic book exhibitions and supporting the Islamic centres in various countries, as well as coordinating matters related to the annual pilgrimage to Mecca.

In addition, Hilayel said, the officials discussed ways for the implementation of a 13-point agreement reached earlier by the ACC countries on cooperation in religious affairs.

According to Hilayel, the four ministries are to prepare a joint working paper calling, among other things, for supporting the Awqaf office in Jerusalem in a bid to safeguard the Aqsa Mosque and other holy places.

Badran says the Jordanian economy needs to achieve high growth rates

New factories open in Sahab, 700 people get employment

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Sunday inaugurated five new factories at the Sahab Industrial Estate. The new industries, with a total capital of more than JD 15 million, have been financed through Jordanian investors and a Saudi investment company, and provide job opportunities for 700 workers.

The new factories will produce protein-rich foods, including salmon, boneless chicken and sausage. They will also produce carpets, rugs, metal pipes, ceramics and packages for industrial products.

Badran toured the various sections of the factories and voiced pride in and satisfaction with the advanced standard of production they have achieved.

The prime minister expressed appreciation to Jordanian and non-Jordanian investors and promised to provide the right climate for investments in Jordan, thus encouraging foreign and Jordanian investment in Jordan.

Addressing representatives of the economic and industrial sector, Badran said his government had rearranged its economic agenda and its priorities in order to redress the accumulated budget deficit, the internal and

external indebtedness, which reached alarming levels, and to stabilise the exchange rate of the local currency.

He said that the government's measures contributed to stabilising the exchange rate of the dinar, resorting confidence in the local currency which has been fluctuating, and building up the foreign currency reserves.

He pointed out that the government had succeeded in drawing up a budget that takes into account the budget deficit and strikes a balance between the revenues and expenditure.

Badran thanked the Jordanian public for adapting to the new economic growth.

"The economic battle ahead of us warrants that we maintain progressive growth. The Jordanian economy needs to achieve high growth rates," the prime minister said.

"The social structures already established require that we capitalise on such structures to build self-sustainable economy, dependent on increased production and improved quality," he added.

"Our success in achieving these objectives will enable us to counter the unemployment problem, inflation and poverty," the prime minister said.

He stressed the need to encour-

age and facilitate investment in Jordan, noting in this regard that the government is currently reconsidering the law on investment in Jordan, with a view to providing the right investment climate and creating investment incentives.

He pointed out that the government has recently passed a law on organising foreign investments and has signed bilateral agreements and commercial trade protocols with Arab and foreign countries, in a bid to increase exports.

At the outset of the ceremony, Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC) Director-General Fayez Suheimat delivered an address saying that the Sahab Industrial City now houses more than 500 factories and industrial businesses grouping 191 different types of industries.

The total investments in the industrial city, he said, amount at JD 96 million and the different businesses employ 5,300 workers and engineers.

One of the factories opened at Sunday's ceremony was the Global Carpet and Rug Industries Company which has a JD 4.4 million capital and employs 300 workers.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

Ben Ali sends good wishes to King

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday received a cable of good wishes from Tunisian President Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali who was flying over the Jordanian airspace en route to his country. President Ben Ali wished the King continued good health and happiness and the Jordanian people further progress and prosperity.

ACC ministers of agriculture to meet

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministers of Agriculture in the four-member Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) countries will hold a meeting here at the end of June to discuss agricultural coordination among them. Agriculture Minister Sulaiman Arabiyat said the ministers would consider taking several decisions designed to unify some agricultural corporations and to lead to mutual benefit.

CAEU ministers of trade to meet

AMMAN (Petra) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) will hold its 53rd session in Cairo Wednesday. The meeting, which will be held at the level of economy and trade ministers, will discuss several important economic issues, including the bi-yearly economic report of the secretary-general, the council's financial situation and an Egyptian proposal for the transfer of the council's general secretariat to Cairo.

Transport company reviews activity

BAGHDAD (Petra) — The two-day meetings of the general assembly of the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company started here Sunday. Figuring high on the assembly's agenda are issues relevant to making an evaluation of the company's work, modernising and increasing its fleet of trucks, approving the company's final accounts for the year 1989 and electing a new board.

Jordan-Syria study telecommunication

AMMAN (Petra) — Telecommunications Corporation Director Mohammad Shaked Ismail and his Syrian counterpart Makram Obaid Sunday chaired a meeting for the joint sub-Jordanian-Syrian committee on telecommunications. The sub-committee will discuss over four days issues pertaining to bolstering means of cooperation between the two countries in the field of telecommunications.

Japanese envoy visits UNRWA premises

AMMAN (Petra) — Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Tadayuki Noudyama Sunday visited the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) vocational training centre in Wadi Seer, and inspected the equipment donated by the Japanese Agency for International Cooperation. The ambassador later visited Baqaa and Jerash camps and inspected two schools constructed through contribution by the Japanese government. The ambassador was accompanied on the visits by UNRWA's Jordan field director, Ele Saaf. Japan is one of the major contributors to the United Nations Relief Agency. The Japanese contribution to UNRWA this year amounted to \$15.7 million.

Panel on history issues first book

AMMAN (Petra) — A special panel in charge of studying Jordan's history has recently issued the first in a reading books series on Jordan's history. The book, entitled *Trans-Jordan Emirate*, was written by Jordanian historian Sulaiman Al Mousa who followed up in his four-chapter book the Arab and political circumstances which surrounded the establishment of the emirate. The panel on Jordan's history was formed in June 1987, in implementation of His Majesty King Hussein's directives which were contained in a message addressed to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. The panel is headed by Dr. Naseruddin Al Assad, president of the Royal Academy for Islamic Research Civilisation (Al Al Bayt Foundation).

ACC Civil Aviation talks start

AMMAN (J.T.) — A technical committee set up by the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) opened a meeting here Sunday to discuss cooperation among the four member states in Civil Aviation affairs.

The three-day meeting, which groups together representatives of national airlines in Jordan, Iraq, Yemen and Egypt, will focus attention on aircraft maintenance and exchange of expertise and training of personnel, according to Sami Ureikat, Royal Jordanian (RJ) vice president for engineering and maintenance affairs.

He told the opening session that pooling of resources among Arab airlines is the best way to confront the developments of the future and the competition posed by the merger of major airlines.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Exhibition of paintings and sculptures by five Jordanian artists at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation (10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.)
- ★ Art exhibition by Dana Khreis and Lama Khreis at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition of paintings by Mohammad Al Barbari at Yarmouk University.
- ★ Exhibition of products of the Jordan University of Science and Technology engineering workshops displaying equipment used in scientific labs.

Jordan Times
Tel: 667171-6

Jordan tries to cope with shortage of water

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Water and Irrigation has embarked on steps to implement directives by Prime Minister Mudar Badran on providing sufficient water resources for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes, according to Minister of Water and Irrigation Daoud Khalaf.

In a statement to Al Ra'i Arabic daily the minister said that plans had been laid for building 10 dams in the Kingdom by the end of 1991 in a bid to collect water for different purposes.

The ministry has already finalised designs for setting up at least two dams during 1990 and has embarked on studies and surveys for the construction of the other dams in various regions during the coming year.

The prime minister last month declared 1991 as the year of water for Jordan and instructed the minister of water and irrigation to carry out studies on water resources in the Kingdom and to build 10 earth dams to collect water.

Badran also urged the ministry

to conduct a study on the water situation in various basins to determine the amounts of the Kingdom's water reserves and means of replenishing them.

The ministry's Secretary-General Mu'taz Al Bilbeisi last month warned that Jordan expects a severe water shortage in the near future and will have to turn its attention to the prospects of benefiting from non-traditional water resources like recycling treated wastewater to be used in farming, desalination of water and the utilisation of water to be collected from Yarmouk River in Al Wahdeh Dam.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, last month Khalaf said that the total amount of water used for domestic purposes in Jordan was estimated at 180 million cubic metres annually and this is expected to rise to 260 million by the year 2005, due to population growth and vast development.

For this reason, the minister said, the country has to seek fresh water resources and rationalise consumption.

Agriculture ministers to meet next month

CAIRO (Petra) — An eight-member Arab ministerial committee, from the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), concluded its meetings here Sunday and decided to hold a meeting for the Council of Arab Agriculture Ministers in Amman on July 28.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Minister of Agriculture Sulaiman Arabiyat, who took part in the meetings, said that the agriculture ministers will discuss the organisation's projects and plans.

Arabiyat said that the ministers will also discuss an amendment to the agreement, under which the organisation was established in 1970, in addition to the organisation's plans for the years 1991 and 1992.

Hairdressers elect panel in record turnout

By Mariam M. Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Jordanian Hairdressers Association elections attracted the largest number of voters in the union's 14-year history Sunday as hairdressers from across the country reelected seven out of nine members to the association's executive committee.

Despite the lack of any bloc or groupings and the traditionally unpoliticised nature of the association, a record 241 hairdressers showed up at the association's building just off Gardens Street to cast their votes.

Long-time association members saw the recent attempts by local authorities to limit the hiring of hairdressers catering to women to female hairdressers and the consequent uproar that the incident caused as a major reason for the "new found awareness of the importance of the association."

The association has 830 members, 550 of whom had paid their association dues and were thus eligible to vote.

"Although the number of people who voted represents

less than 50 per cent of those eligible to vote it is much better than the usual turnout; sometimes we had only 50 people voting," said one of the founding members of the association.

The elected members, for the most part, represent unionists which have served the association in the past and have done a "good job," according to one of the organisers.

Although health insurance and pension plans have not been put on the immediate agenda of the association, past executive committees have set up a building which can host hairshows, conduct workshops and teach the trade. "As in the rest of the Jordan many of our association's members are not so sophisticated as to be able to deal with ideas like voting and employees' rights; but that is changing, albeit slowly," said an oldtimer hairdresser.

Many of the hairdressers who voted Sunday said they believed that last month's moves created an unprecedented awareness among many fellow tradesman/women. "The moves to halt men from doing women's hair

is a move against all hairdressers and on this issue males and females stood firmly together to halt the attempted move," said Anis Naber, who has headed the association for all except one term since the association was founded. He was reelected Sunday.

Association members estimated that 30 per cent of the union members were men and 70 per cent women but the male hairdressers often represented the better technically trained and were thus often looked upon by their female colleagues as "teacher" figures.

Of the 241 hairdressers who voted an estimated 70 per cent were women. Only two women were elected to the executive committee, which indicates that women voted for men.

The newly elected members of the executive committee will elect officebearers within the panel next week.

The newly elected members are: Mustapha Al Saadi (151) votes, Anis Naber (127), Tayseer Suleiman (127), Ida Zammut (125), Nazmia Maathani (116), Samir Sweidab (106), Subhi Saadi (94), Zeid Shammut (86) and Nadim Hajeh (63).

JPMC committed to help the south

KARAK (Petra) — The Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) will build a school in Wadi Al Abiad village in the southern areas of Jordan this year at a cost of JD 20,000 and will provide it with furniture, laboratories and a library, according to the managing director of the Al Abiad Phosphate Mine near here, Mohammad Tanash.

"The company will also con-

struct roads and homes for women teachers in the Wadi Al Abiad region, supply water for the villages of Wadi Al Abiad and Al Sultani and will provide assistance to the sports club and social centres in the two regions," Tanash said in a statement Sunday.

He said that the company now employs 800 people at the Wadi Al Abiad mine, 67 per cent of

whom come from the southern regions of Jordan.

He said that the JPMC had built the infrastructure like roads and electricity, from which the various surrounding villages can benefit, and is now holding contacts with Mu'ta University near Karak to increase the interaction between the company and the local communities.

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How will the cookie crumble?

THERE ARE two sides to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's warning to Israel that he might consider a halt to the Jewish exodus from the Soviet Union if the Israeli government does not provide concrete assurances that the emigres will not be settled in the occupied territories. On the one hand, it indicates a resolve on the part of the Soviet leader not to allow the emigration issue sour his country's relations with the Arab World, particularly that his warning was the clearest hint yet of any feasible action to scale down the massive flow of immigrants to the Jewish state and followed the Arab warnings issued at the Baghdad summit last week. On the other hand, if Gorbachev is determined to remain firm on his position and make good his warning, then it poses a major problem for his country's new-found economic relations with the United States, in that President Bush has linked approval of a sweeping trade pact with further relaxations in emigration rules for Soviets. The question is: Can Gorbachev withstand pressure from his own countrymen demanding that he secure the trade pact with the U.S. at any cost and can Bush resist the tactics of the Jewish lobby, which will no doubt try to turn the screws on the president to hold back on further improved relations with the Soviet Union until Moscow opens the door wider for emigration? For all we can see, neither Gorbachev, beset with internal economic problems, nor Bush, who clearly has his eyes on staying in the White House for another term, could resist the pressure from within.

At the same time, both leaders also face the problem of having to live up to the expectations of not only their own people but also the international community that the new warmth in superpower relations will be translated into turning the world to a better place to live in.

We can't envisage how the cookie will crumble when it comes to the real test of superpower wills — that is, if it ever reaches that point — over Soviet Jewish immigration. We do not even know how Israel, even if provided the assurances sought by Moscow, can be trusted to keep its word. But we do know one thing; considering the importance Israel attaches to Jewish immigration, any Soviet linkage between further exodus of Soviet Jews and a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem based on land in exchange of peace could be the right ingredient in the recipe for action. Is Gorbachev ready for that?

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

AL RA'I Sunday attributed the success of the extraordinary Arab summit held in Baghdad last week to His Majesty King Hussein's address in which he outlined the challenges facing the Arab Nation. President Saddam Hussein's firm stand in the face of foreign threats and King Fahd's moves before and during the meetings. The paper said that King Hussein presented the Arab heads of state a comprehensive picture of the situation in the Arab World, urging protection for the Arab Order and safeguarding pan-Arab security through helping Jordan and the Palestinians defend the front line that shields the Arabs from foreign aggression. His endeavour was backed by the Iraqi president who voiced the Arab Nation's determination to stand together and thwart plots against the Arab Nation, the paper added. It said the Saudi monarch was instrumental in underlining the need to support Jordan financially and morally with the purpose of serving pan-Arab interests. The paper voiced deep appreciation to the Arab countries which offered or promised Jordan help under the present difficult circumstances and said that Jordan will live up to the Arab Nation's expectations and strive to safeguard Arab interests.

Al Dustour described Washington's threats to stop its dialogue with the PLO as a move that took the Arab-Israeli conflict back to square one. The paper said that the U.S. threats were creating new tensions in the Middle East because it showed that Washington succumbing to forces of pressure from the Zionist lobby, pushing the U.S. administration further from any solution for the problem. This threat clearly strips Washington from any credibility in the eyes of the Arab states and disqualifies it from serving as a mediator for peace, the paper added. Anyway, the U.S.-PLO dialogue has not achieved any progress towards finding a settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict and disruption of such dialogue is no loss for the PLO or the Arab states, said the paper. On the whole, it said, Washington's current policies in this regard are bound to achieve one thing: To encourage Israel to pursue its atrocities against the Palestinians and to strengthen the hand of the extremist elements within the Zionist movement.

Sawt Al Shaab voiced Jordan's appreciation of Iraq's grant of \$50 million to the Kingdom in a show of solidarity with the Jordanian people and their leadership. No sooner has the Arab summit come to an end than the Iraqi leadership took active steps to translate Iraq's words into deeds and honour its pledge to come to the support of Jordan, the paper noted. The paper echoed King Hussein's words that the Iraqi gesture was no surprise to Jordan, which holds the Iraqi leadership and people in great esteem for their stand and their sacrifice in serving the Arab Nation. The paper said the Jordanian people can never forget such noble gesture and will cherish with great pride the national stands and generosity of the Iraqi brothers.

WEEKLY POLITICAL PULSE

'Guilt' cannot be passed from generation to generation

By Dr. Waleed Saadi

LISTENING to the minutes of the superpower negotiations on German unification and the conditions being contemplated as sine qua non for accepting such unification one would reach the conclusion that Germany is being viewed as some kind of "minor" state that has yet to reach puberty. This is indeed unfortunate as Germany — East or West — is a fully grown state which meets the highest standards of statehood both ancient and contemporary.

Measured in terms of industrial, economic, cultural and political prowess, not to mention technological achieve-

ments both in mechanical and intellectual dimensions, Germany is a major country not too far from being recognised as a superpower in its own right.

True the aftermath of World War II had rendered Germany something less than a fully recognised sovereign state and subject to a string of restrictions and conditions attached to its existence. True also fears of a strong Germany (or rather the complexes about a strong and united Germany) are deeply embedded in the psychology of the conquerors of Nazi Germany and other countries and peoples that suffered dearly from it. Yet Germany and the

Germans of today are dramatically different creatures from past Germany and Germans. To continue to penalise the Germans of today for the crimes against humanity that were perpetrated by the Nazis and to insist on holding them accountable for the terrible wrongs committed by their ancestors is like prosecuting an offspring for a wrongdoing done by his or her grandparents.

Criminal guilt as distinguished from economic guilt need not and must not be construed as inheritable that can pass on from one generation to another by any stretch of im-

agination. There has been a complete transformation in the political, cultural and economic infrastructure of today's Germany which makes it clearly distinguishable from past Germany on every count. It so happens that today's Germany champions of the most successful and viable democracies in the world with sufficient fail-safe measures embodied in it to make this well nurtured democracy irrevocable for all intents and purposes. How then can a nation or any people place conditions on the exercise of German sovereignty as if it is a nation that has yet to come of age.

It is preposterous to hear peoples and countries calling on united Germany to give up its natural rights to full sovereignty as if it is some kind of a trustee or a ward of the international community of nations at a time when the majority of these countries stretch thin hands for a handout from it. The chances that Germany and Germans may revert to inhuman behaviour against themselves as well as against others is as probable as any other nation on the surface of the Earth doing. So what makes the greater majority of the countries of the world immune from international scrutiny and conditional-

ity when they fare so much less than Germany on every count and level?

Time is ripe if not overdue to give Germany and Germans an opportunity to be treated as equals among the nations of the world. It is today unfair to keep on hammering on them the guilt complex just like it is unfair to impose guilt by association or inheritance on any other people or nation. It is high time to let Germany and Germans assume their natural place among the community of nations and stop needing them with innuendos and suggestions that are so completely detached from reality.

Despite accord, talks on START likely to linger on

By Carol Giacomo
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Despite a summit agreement on reducing long-range nuclear weapons, negotiations to resolve remaining disputed items likely will go to the wire before a formal START treaty can be signed.

As the negotiators say ad nauseum: The devil is in the details.

Eight years in the making, the agreement clearing away major substantive START issues was confidently initialled on Friday by U.S. President George Bush and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev at the White House.

It is the arms control centerpiece of the summit. Hours before the ceremony, however, came word that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker held unscheduled talks to settle unfinished START business.

The last-minute surprise negotiations lent new drama to an agreement that had been presented as a fait accompli.

At their first summit last December in Malta, Bush and Gor-

bachev declared their intention to initial the agreement in June as an impetus for negotiators to complete a formal treaty for signing by year's end.

Although some argue the treaty has been eclipsed by cataclysmic events in Europe, it would be the first of the atomic age to actually reduce, rather than limit the growth of, the most lethal categories of nuclear arms.

The summit accord seemed somewhat less conclusive, however, than Malta envisioned.

Baker, at a press conference, said "almost all" substantive issues had been settled. As for chances of completing a treaty, he was cautious, saying "we may be able to sign the actual treaty sometime later this year."

Baker identified three major remaining disputes as testing of Soviet SS-18 heavy missiles; non-circumvention of the treaty and the Soviet backfire bomber.

American conservatives, who have assailed Baker for making concessions to Moscow, have singled out both the SS-18s and the backfire as areas where a tough U.S. position is needed.

Moscow has already agreed to halve their SS-18 force to 154

missiles, and the current dispute has to do with whether added constraints should be imposed to curb development of a newer version of the weapon.

Washington initially sought to ban SS-18 testing and production but has offered to compromise by allowing limited tests and coding production in the early 1990s.

The Soviet Union insists the backfire is not a long-range strategic weapon, and senior U.S. officials said Moscow was prepared to take steps the bomber would not have intercontinental range.

Still, the Americans said the two sides had differences, but did not elaborate.

The non-circumvention issue relates to U.S. concerns that there be no limits on its programme to sell Trident-2 missiles to Britain for their strategic forces.

The summit talks on a strategic arms reduction talks (START) treaty settled the matter of limits on warheads on mobile missiles — each side can have 1,100 out of a total 6,000 warheads allowed under the treaty.

But they failed to agree how to verify mobile missiles travelling on roads.

The two sides also agreed that once a START treaty is signed, they will begin "at the earliest practical date" negotiations on a START 2 pact that would make even deeper reductions to "improve stability (and) remove incentives for a nuclear first strike."

This statement, separate from the agreement on START 1 issues and apparently the main reason for the last-minute Baker-Shevardnadze negotiations, appeared to be a compromise.

It stressed U.S. concerns about Soviet land-based heavy missiles and multiple warhead missiles. It also gave Moscow room to argue that follow-on negotiations include stricter curbs on U.S. sea-based cruise missiles.

Civic Forum may not be a political party but may win polls

By Steve Kettle
Reuter

PRAGUE — Czechoslovakia's Civic Forum movement acted as the catalyst for the overthrow of Communist rule six months ago.

Now, despite its leaders' protestations that it is not a political party as such, it is poised to win the country's first free elections for 44 years.

Unlike other similar groupings, such as East Germany's New Forum which helped bring down a Communist regime but then faded before democratic elections, Civic Forum has managed to hold on to the political initiative and convert it into an almost certain victory at the polls June 8 and 9.

"We're doing quite well, we're learning much faster than the others," Civic Forum's leader Jan Urban told Reuters in an interview.

With opinion polls constantly putting Civic Forum at the head of voters' preferences — nationwide between 20 and 25 per cent, but up to almost 50 per cent in a stronghold like Prague — Urban sits at the centre of Czechoslovakia's most popular political organisation by far.

Together with its sister grouping public against violence, which operates in Slovakia while Civic Forum works in Bohemia and Moravia, the movement can expect to win twice as many parliamentary seats as any other group and dominate post-election negotiations on the formation of a new government.

"It's quite clear that we're on an up, we want to keep it that way," Urban said.

Among techniques used to retain people's attention and keep Civic Forum — which was created to campaign for civil rights — at centre stage are repeated warnings of "dirty tricks" campaigns to discredit Czechoslo-

via's moves towards full democracy.

"We feel the only way our political opponents from the old regime could gain some ground would be to destabilise the situation by disinformation and by discrediting the results of the elections," said Urban.

"We just cannot give them the chance."

The central electoral commission organising the polling admits problems in drawing up accurate lists of voters, but it is confident of averting any serious possibility of fraud.

Urban himself is not standing in the general election but he directs and supervises an increasingly professional, young and enthusiastic body of paid staff and volunteers.

"All of us are learning because this is the first election campaign in our lives... we're very pleased at how active people have started to be," he said.

"At the beginning of Civic Forum, we dreamed about having active, competent people throughout the country. Now it's clear we have them."

Civic Forum was founded by dissident playwright Vaclav Havel and others last November, the day after a brutal police attack on a student demonstration.

It brought together a wide range of opposition groups and provided the focus for a real challenge to the country's hard-line Communist rulers.

Within two weeks, the Communist Party had been forced to give up its monopoly on power.

Another two weeks later, Civic Forum nominees — mostly former dissidents, denigrated and persecuted for years — became senior ministers in a government not dominated by Communists, and by the end of the year Havel was president of Czechoslovakia.

Television coverage of recent presidential visits to various parts

of Czechoslovakia has brought protests from other parties that reporting Havel gives Civic Forum unfair publicity.

The electoral commission upheld complaints about a rally to celebrate the six-month anniversary of the start of freedom and democracy.

It was broadcast live — with speeches from the balcony of Civic Forum's headquarters, decked with election banners, and with Havel declaring he was going to vote for Civic Forum candidates on June 8.

Civic Forum has always insisted it is a wide-ranging political movement rather than a party, and cannot be pinned to any specific point on the political spectrum.

"Like Solidarity in Poland, it's impossible to describe Civic Forum in Czechoslovakia as left or right with the traditional Western democratic vocabulary," Urban said.

He sees the movement disbanding and starting afresh after the elections, becoming a sort of nationwide advice centre and campaigning vehicle.

"I would want to fire everyone after the elections and start a nucleus of really professional managers able to organise things," Urban explained.

People with difficulties in starting private enterprises, or restructuring agricultural cooperatives, or problems with local government or investment, could turn to their Civic Forum branch for professional advice.

"If you have a problem, ask Civic Forum," said Urban. "We would have a small, flexible structure without the remnants of the old party ideology we're fed up with."

In the meantime, Urban is clear that Civic Forum is supported mostly by young people.

Bush approval of trade pact has roots in China policy

by Tom Ramm
The Associated Press

CAMP DAVID, Maryland — President George Bush's move granting Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev a coveted trade agreement has its roots in earlier presidential decisions on China and Lithuania.

Bush's action, following last-minute superpower haggling on Friday, was the second time in as many weeks he ignored widespread congressional opposition by granting trade concessions to a government with a history of human rights violations.

Bush's renewal last month of trade benefits to China and his decision not to slap economic sanctions on Moscow over its blockade of Lithuania made it harder for him to say no to an anxious Gorbachev, some aides suggest.

If Bush won private assurances from Gorbachev on Lithuania in exchange for the trade deal, neither side was saying.

U.S. officials insisted Bush did not extract such a commitment from Gorbachev; and Soviet officials continue to characterise the stalemate as an internal dispute.

U.S. sources said that, even though Soviet officials balked at the last minute at signing a grain deal wanted by U.S. farmers, Bush's mind was not made up by this last minute Soviet attempt at haggling.

Gorbachev's fervent, direct appeal for the agreement and Bush's desire to help strengthen the hand of the embattled Soviet leader at home had more bearing on his decision, the officials said.

The Soviet leader himself made it clear to congressional leaders on Friday that he sorely wanted the trade pact.

In fact, Gorbachev himself raised the specter of the Tiananmen Square crackdown by Chinese authorities last year, noting that the United States had extended its most-favoured-nation trade hand to Beijing — but not to Moscow.

Gorbachev pressed the same points in meetings with Bush on Thursday and Friday, said an administration official. At one



George Bush

point, Bush expressed frustration that the Supreme Soviet had not yet acted on long-pending legislation allowing more liberal emigration, sources said.

Bush told the Soviet leader he would not even send the trade agreement to Congress for approval until the Supreme Soviet passes the emigration law.

The Soviet leader promised Bush he would make a greater effort to get the law passed, the sources said.

Sources said Gorbachev's forceful pleas, together with Bush's historical bias against economic sanctions, helped the Soviet leader win his case.

But the Bush administration still faces a battle in Congress.

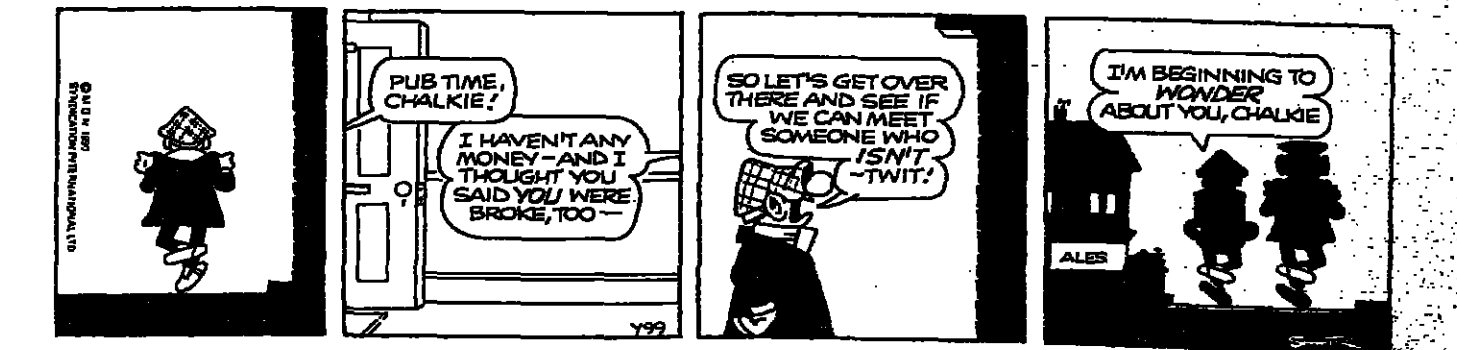
With China, Bush renewed already existing most-favoured-nation status for another year. But the Soviet Union has not had most-favoured-nation status since 1952, when it was revoked by Congress. The Jackson-Vanik Amendment to the 1974 Trade Act requires a country to have both a trade agreement with the United States and a law allowing free emigration before it can be granted most-favoured-nation status.

The absence of Soviet concessions on Lithuania is likely to stir the most opposition. The Senate passed a resolution May 1 urging Bush to hold off granting MFN until the Soviets lift the blockade of Lithuania.

Mutt'n'Jeff



Andy Capp



Peanuts



Features

Statistics show alarming rise in child victims of intifada

The following is reproduced from a report on "The Status of Palestinian Children During the Uprising in the Occupied Territories" sponsored by Radda Barmen (Swedish Save the Children).

A child is defined for this report as under the age of 16 years.

Compared with the first year, second year child death and injury patterns showed:

* A 27 per cent increase in child deaths from 70 to 89. Child gunshot deaths showed a 103 per cent increase, from 35 to 71. Recorded tear gas deaths dropped by 81 per cent.

* A 46 per cent increase in total recorded child injuries; the total estimated number of child injuries increased to 30,000-37,000, up from 20,000-25,000.

* A 191 per cent increase in child gunshot wounds from high-velocity or plastic bullets; if metal-ball bullets are added, total child gunshot wounds show an increase of 491 per cent. As a per cent of all child injuries, high-velocity and plastic bullet wounds increased to 15 per cent, up from 7 per cent. If metal-ball bullets are added, the per cent of all gunshot wounds increased to 30 per cent, up from 7 per cent.

* A 56 per cent increase in total recorded child beating injuries requiring medical treatment.

* A drop in conventional crowd-control weapons injuries requiring medical treatment. Tear gas injuries dropped in number by 34 per cent and dropped as a proportion of all child injuries to 16 per cent, down from 35 per cent. Rubber-coated bullet injuries dropped in number by 59 per cent and dropped as a proportion of all child injuries to less than 3 per cent, down from 9 per cent.

* An increased proportion of child casualties (deaths and injuries) among total casualties in gunshot (32 per cent, up from 28 per cent); metal-ball bullets (44 per cent), and beating (36 per cent, up from 35 per cent); and a decreased proportion of tear gas casualties (34 per cent, down from 54 per cent) and rubber-coated bullet casualties (46 per cent, down from 55 per cent).

* A 160 per cent increase in the number of children aged 0 to 11 years who were shot dead. The average age remained the same at 12.5 years.

* A 30 per cent increase in the number of injured children aged 10 years and under.

* A 360 per cent increase in the number of injured children aged 10 years and under.

* A 360 per cent increase in the number of high-velocity and plastic bullet wounds to children aged 10 years and under; if metal-ball bullet wounds are added, total gunshot wounds to these children increased by 1,400 per cent. High-velocity and plastic bullet wounds as a proportion of all injuries sustained by children aged 10 and under, increased by 260 per cent; if metal-ball bullets are added, the per cent of gunshot injuries increased by 1,100 per cent.

* A 140 per cent increase in beating injuries sustained by

children aged 10 years and under, and a 116 per cent increase in the age group 5 years and under.

At the end of the second year of the intifada, total two year child death and injury patterns showed:

* 159 children are known to have been killed by gunfire, beating, tear gas, and other intifada-related causes. Gunfire was the leading cause of death over the two years, accounting for 67 per cent of the child deaths; in the last 18 months of the period, gunfire accounted for 78 per cent of the child deaths.

* Military personnel were responsible for 94 per cent of the children's deaths.

* An estimated 50,000 to 63,000 children, or one out of every 15 to 20 children required medical treatment for gunshot, beating, tear gas, rubber-coated bullet, and other intifada-related injuries during this same period. Nearly half (47 per cent) of the injuries in the sample were caused by beating; 21 per cent by tear gas, and 22 per cent by gunshot (high-velocity, plastic, and metal-ball bullet).

* In U.S. population terms, these numbers represent 9,680 American children killed and 3-3.8 million American children injured.

* Children accounted for 21 per cent of all recorded deaths and 38 per cent of all recorded casualties (deaths and injuries).

* The average age of all children killed was 10 years; the average age for children shot dead was 12.5 years.

* 40 per cent of the injured children were aged 10 and under.

* The sample of 14,117 collected child injury records includes 6,934 child beating injuries; 2,150 of these beating injuries were sustained by children aged 10 and under and 439 were sustained by children aged 5 and under. Of the 1,689 child gunshot injuries recorded, 229 of the gunshot injuries were sustained by children aged 10 and under, and 39 were sustained by children aged 5 and under.

* Although 57 per cent of the children killed were from the West Bank (including East Jerusalem), children in the Gaza Strip, with its smaller population, were 1.4 times more likely to be killed as their counterparts in the West Bank. Two thirds (66 per cent) of the West Bank children killed were from the three northern districts of Jenin, Tulkarem, and Nablus.

* More non-camp (city, town, and village) children died than in-camp refugee children. But, since in-camp refugees account for 18 per cent of the total population (though only 58 per cent of all refugees), in-camp refugee children are 4.1 times more likely to be killed than other children.

* The largest single group of children killed were non-camp

residents of the West Bank but if population distribution is considered, children living in Gaza refugee camps are at greatest risk.

* 52 per cent of the children killed were not in the vicinity of a protest activity when killed; another 28 per cent of the children killed were observing or passing a demonstration, hanging a flag, dismantling a barricade, participating in a silent march, dispersing from a demonstration, fleeing from soldiers, marching in a funeral, helping injured demonstrators, or trying to prevent the arrest of a neighbour or friend. Less than a fifth (19 per cent) of the children killed were involved in a stone-throwing demonstration when killed; one was known to have been throwing a stone when shot. Several others were killed after they had thrown their stones.

* In the case of recorded tear gas deaths in particular, 94 per cent of the children killed were not involved in a protest activity when exposed to lethal quantities of gas; they were at home. In 84 per cent of the cases a gas canister or grenade was launched into the house or within five metres of the house.

* In the case of gunshot deaths in particular, 32 per cent of the children were not in the vicinity of a demonstration when shot dead; another 41 per cent who also were not participating in a stone-throwing demonstration were shot dead in the circumstances described above. A quarter (27 per cent) of the children were participating in a stone-throwing demonstration when shot dead.

* 40 per cent of all children who died were at home or within ten metres of the house when they were killed. In the case of the gunshot deaths in particular, 18 per cent of the children were at home or within ten metres of the house when shot dead. One of these children was dragged out of the house and killed in the street.

* 48 per cent of the children killed by gunfire were shot in the head or neck; 17 per cent died of multiple bullet wounds.

* 17 per cent of the children killed by gunfire were shot from behind, above, or from the side. * 39 per cent of dying children whose families and rescuers sought medical treatment were obstructed or delayed by soldiers; 14 per cent of these children were detained by soldiers after being wounded, were denied prompt and proper treatment for their wounds, and died in army custody. In only two (2 per cent) cases known did the party responsible provide assistance to the dying child.

* 54 per cent of the children's funerals were violently disrupted or interfered with in some way by the army. In the case of the funerals of child gunshot victims, 76 per cent were violently disrupted or interfered with in some way.

* Excluding tear gas deaths



In a period of two years, deaths and injuries of killed and 3 to 3.8 million American children Palestinian children assessed in U.S. population terms would represent 9,680 American children injured.



which rarely drew the attention of the military authorities and actions taken at the children's funerals, 60 per cent of the families interviewed reported degrading, humiliating, or intimidating treatment in connection with the child's death. This treatment occurred while the family was seeking medical care for the dying child, obtaining permission from the military authorities to bury the child, or during military investigations into the child's death.

Offered: U.N.-sponsored classes on democracy

By Clare Pedrick

GENEVA (WNL) - The new governments of Eastern European countries that were routinely criticised by the United Nations for their poor record on human rights are now seeking U.N. help to improve civil liberties for their citizens.

Jan Martenson, the U.N.'s under-secretary general for human rights, has already visited Hungary to discuss future assistance and is planning a trip to Romania later in the year. The governments of Czechoslovakia and East Germany have also expressed an interest in receiving advice and concrete support, he said.

Swedish-born Martenson, who heads the U.N.'s Human Rights Centre in Geneva, says that help for the former communist satellite states will start after the elections in each country, to give time for some sort of political stability to be achieved.

Precise details have yet to be mapped out, but the U.N. will be sending teams of lawyers to help draft new laws and constitutions that guarantee certain human rights. The U.N. could also help set up national organizations that encourage respect for rights and could conduct training sessions for officials concerned with civil liberties - judges, police officers, prison administrators and military personnel.

"One thing we will be looking to do is to raise the level of knowledge about human rights in these countries," said Martenson. "The most important place to start is with the administrators of justice, the people who have the daily job of enforcing human rights. It is the judges, police and prison officials who need most of all to know what human rights are and how they should be applied."

In his preliminary talks with government officials and with the UN representatives for each country, Martenson saw a strong determination to turn over a new leaf and put past history behind. "I think there have been special problems as a result of that system of society, but they are changing and it is very encouraging that they are so willing to accept that they need some assistance in the field of human rights," he said. "Of course, if you have violated human rights for many, many decades it takes time to put things back in shape from a legal and administrative point of view. It is not something that can happen overnight."

One major worry in Geneva is that reprisals and summary trials will accompany Eastern Europe's transition from totalitarianism to democracy. Although Martenson was reluctant to name names, the execution of the deposed Romanian dictator, Nicolae Ceausescu, seems to be emblematic of a trend that he regards as particularly dangerous. "It's vitally important, in changing from the old system to democracy, that human rights are observed in the process," he said.

Since the Geneva center's advisory service program was set up three years ago it has already held several training courses in the Soviet Union. The most recent, in November, covered topics such as freedom of movement and freedom of thought, conscience and religion. "The entire approach to human rights in the Soviet Union has undergone a dramatic change" said Martenson. "There have been very en-

couraging developments... of course, Rome was not built in a day and there are still areas that give cause for concern, but the present outlook is very promising."

"We have just finished the six-week sitting of the commission for Human Rights here in Geneva," he added. "Previously, it was always marked by an East-West conflict in attitude. This time there was an atmosphere of cooperation rather than confrontation." Nearly 160 countries have now ratified the U.N.'s Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which contains more than 50 articles ranging from torture to religious intolerance and from racial discrimination to prison conditions.

Adopted by the General Assembly in 1948, the Universal Declaration is constantly being updated to address new social and political trends.

The most recent draft conventions include one on discrimination against AIDS victims - in Cuba, for example, AIDS victims are kept in prison-like conditions - and another on the protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families. The Commission on Human Rights holds public hearings once a year to consider complaints of human rights violations in various countries and territories. The commission has monitored the human rights situation in countries as diverse as Iran, South Africa, Israel, Cambodia, Afghanistan and Cuba.

One of the Geneva center's latest projects is to provide training, office space and computer equipment to the Tunis-based Arab Institute of Human Rights, a joint venture of the Arab Organization for Human Rights, the Arab Lawyers Union and the Tunisian League for the Defence Of Human Rights.

Martenson, just back from a visit to the new Tunis headquarters, said that the institute plans to offer courses to justice, police and prison officials and to establish a computerized information system.

According to Martenson, the centre uses "the carrot and stick" approach. Countries suspected of human rights abuses are subjected to investigations, which may result in negative reports, but they are also encouraged to mend their ways by taking advantage of the center's advisory programme. The policy has been criticised by some civil liberties groups, who claim that governments can scape condemnation by offering promises to improve that they have no intention of fulfilling.

Martenson defends the approach taken by the U.N., saying that it is the only practical way to persuade countries to clean up their act. "We cannot force a member country to apply human rights, but experience has taught that exposing offenders to the public eye does have an effect. No one wants to be depicted as the bad guy," he said.

"By offering assistance to them we give them an opportunity to change, but this does not constitute a free ticket to exempt them from investigation," he continued. "There are plenty of countries where technical assistance is being given at the same time as a special rapporteur is looking into allegations of summary execution and torture." - World News Link.

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Third World leaders urge leniency for debtor nations

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Fifteen developing nations ended a summit Sunday with a call for more money to be made available to poor nations to help them repay debts and a plea that those with arrears should not be punished.

Current measures to end the crushing debt problems of the Third World were also inadequate and needed to be enhanced, the Group of 15 (G-15) said in its final communique after a three-day meeting in the Malaysian capital Kuala Lumpur.

"This includes a positive approach, and not punitive measures, to the problem of arrears with multilateral financial institutions," it said.

The United States has suggested to the World Bank and International Monetary Fund that non-payers be punished.

The G-15 gathers leaders or senior ministers from Algeria, Argentina, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe.

The 15, which include some of the world's major debtors, owe about half the \$1.3 trillion Third World debt, an issue which has featured prominently in their inaugural meeting.

The group was formed after last September's Non-Aligned Movement summit in Belgrade and aims to forge economic cooperation among developing nations.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad told a news conference representatives of the 15 would meet soon to formulate "a common approach when dealing with the creditors."

"It is not our intention to avoid paying our debts but we must admit that the capacity to pay differs with different countries and the approaches have not been beneficial to everyone at the moment," he said.

He also said the 15 had endorsed three main projects to Third World cooperation.

These are a data exchange for

'Poor nations should not be penalised for inability'

FOLLOWING are the key points of a 12-page joint communique issued at the end of the Group of 15 meeting of developing nations in Kuala Lumpur Sunday.

— Debt servicing capacity of a country should be linked to its economic performance, and rich nations should lower interest rates, stabilise exchange rates, provide market access and help improve the international monetary conditions.

— Multilateral financial institutions should not punish those with debt arrears, it said. "Substantial additional resources need to be provided to back debt reduction, operations and support adjustment measures."

— Developing nations would improve trade access and cooperation among themselves and ensure that the Uruguay round of GATT talks take into account their needs. It expressed concern over farm subsidies by some industrialised nations.

— South nations want "a constructive and continuing dialogue" with the industrialised north, it said.

— A South investment trade and technology data exchange centre would be set up to disseminate information on trade and investment opportunities and technology transfer among South nations. A task force of central banks would formulate a mechanism for payments of trade among developing nations.

— A business and investment forum would be organised to bring together businessmen, investors and government officials to boost south-south trade.

— Rich and poor nations should equally share the burden of protecting the environment. Developing nations also need access to environmentally friendly technology at affordable cost.

trade and investment information, the use of central banks to guarantee bilateral trade payments, and a forum to bring together businessmen and officials from developing nations.

The G-15 urged rich nations to stabilise exchange rates, lower real interest rates, free up their markets and link a country's debt-servicing capacity to its economic performance.

"Substantial additional resources need to be provided to back debt reduction operations and support adjustment measures," the communique said.

But the cry for more funds was backed up by a promise that developing nations would carry out economic reforms to accelerate growth and development.

West struggles to devise package for East Europe

LONDON (R) — The West has run into problems trying to devise a debt relief package for struggling East Bloc states to be submitted to a summit of the world's leading industrial countries in Houston in five weeks' time.

And Western officials drawing up the agenda for the Group of Seven (G-7) summit are still struggling to find a way to support Mikhail Gorbachev and prevent a collapse of the Soviet economy that could destabilise both East and West.

Officials say the problems are deep-rooted, and that time is running out.

It may mean that they will end up doing little more than pledging support for Gorbachev's efforts to drag the Soviet economy out of crisis and praising East Bloc states which are trying to shrug off Communism.

The practical details of Western help could take far longer to work out and, in the case of debt relief for Poland, officials say a solution may not be at hand until early 1991.

"I don't think we have adequately studied how to extend extra debt relief... it really hasn't been thought through," said one top Western finance ministry official closely involved in pre-summit negotiations.

"And the magnitude of the Soviet problem means there has to be some major rethinking."

Monetary officials say the two issues are now set to dominate the June 9-11 summit of the Group of Seven nations — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Brit-

tain, Canada and Italy — to be hosted by President George Bush in Texas.

The seven's "sherpas," an elite band of government officials who start preparing the annual summit as early as October the year before, will meet in Newport, Rhode Island in 10 days time and then in Houston immediately before the talks.

The officials will be drafting a communique expected to endorse the current G-7 strategy of fighting inflation — though nuances remain to be worked out — and will be seeking ways to rescue world trade talks from a deadlock between the United States and European Community (EC) over farm subsidies.

But in marked contrast to previous years, when leaders have been presented with a largely complete agenda to rubber-stamp, turmoil in the Soviet Union and historic changes in Eastern Europe mean two main issues are in the air.

On debt relief, Western leaders will want to praise Poland's courageous programme of drastic economic reform but have been put on the spot by Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz's call last month for an 80 per cent cut in the cost of servicing Warsaw's 40 billion dollars of debt.

Extend Toronto terms

French President Francois Mitterrand has already urged the West to extend the so-called "Toronto terms" for relief on loans owed to official creditors from the poor sub-

Saharan African nations to big league debtors such as Poland.

Extending those terms, where one option is for creditors to write off a third of a nation's official debt, would allow the industrial world to help Egypt, Jamaica and the Ivory Coast, countries which have already won a sympathetic hearing.

But officials say the list would not stop there and would extend to the big debtors of Latin America such as Brazil. The volume of official debt which they say might then be committed to granting relief on would rapidly exceed \$100 billion compared to just 10 billion for sub-Saharan Africa.

The U.S. Treasury and Japanese Finance Ministry are thought to be reluctant to be sucked into that process and Washington has been arguing forcibly that the West's debt strategy is working as it is without any major change of guidelines.

Officials say that could spell lengthy new studies and negotiations taking in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank. In the case of Poland, a working group of the "Paris Club" of official creditors is examining Warsaw's request but an IMF credit package extends until March 31 next year — a more realistic deadline for a rethink.

As for the Soviet Union, the seven's sherpas have already concluded there are no easy answers and are struggling to find a formula that will take into account the political trade-offs inevitably linked to arms reduction and German unification.

Soviets, Chevron sign accord

WASHINGTON (R) — Chevron signed an agreement with the Soviet Union Saturday that opens up a potential multi-billion-barrel oilfield — one of the gems of the oil-rich Caspian sea — to possible development by the American oil company.

The deal would be part of a previously-announced planned joint venture between the Soviet Ministry of Oil and Gas Industry and Chevron to develop oilfields in the Caspian Sea.

The signing at the Soviet embassy came one day after President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev clinched a broader trade agreement, a surprise card in the package of summit treaties announced so far.

"This reaffirms the agreement signed by President Gorbachev," Yuri Maslukov, head of the Soviet state planning agency, Gosplan, said after the signing. "In the list of major contracts we intend to establish with the United States, this one is probably the most essential," he added.

Chevron said the Tengiz oilfield in the northeast Caspian sea was the jewel in the crown of Soviet oilfields and possibly the most important field in the world.

"This is a milestone. Tengiz is the largest oilfield discovered in the last decade," said Richard Matzke, president of Chevron Overseas Petroleum, a Chevron unit.

The agreement opens the way for an immediate feasibility study at Tengiz, which Soviet officials say has potential reserves of 25 billion barrels.

Matzke said production should begin "in the framework of one to two years" but added, "the Soviets would say six months to a year."

Gosplan's Maslukov said: "We hope we'll run three years ahead of deadline and increase output and labour efficiency threefold."

Energy analysts say Soviet oil output fell last year by about 400,000 barrels per day to 12.1 million barrels per day.

Their expected production to fall by another 200,000 barrels per day this year.

Joint ventures could help reverse the trend and the embassy signing was characterised as a venture on a grand scale struck between two giants.

"The Soviet Union possesses vast resources of natural gas... and is the world's leader in oil production," said Matzke.

"The United States is the world's largest consumer of oil and... Chevron is the largest (U.S.) importer of foreign oil."

Africa-Europe link under study

JEDDAH (AP) — A five-man panel is studying how to finance a project to build a bridge or tunnel between Europe and Africa at the Strait of Gibraltar, the team's chairman said Saturday.

The chairman, Sheikh Ibrahim Mohammad Afandi, said the panel was set up by the Union of Arab Contractors (UAC), a private organisation under the aegis of the 21-member Arab League.

Afandi, a Saudi Arabian businessman and contractor, said the joint Spanish-Moroccan mammoth project would cost between \$8 billion and \$10 billion.

King Hassan II of Morocco has insisted on ensuring a role for Arab contractors in the scheme, Afandi said.

Any such project is likely to be years in the making. A rail tunnel currently being built under the English Channel is billions of dollars over budget and has suffered repeated delays.

The Arab panel, which has two extra reserve members, is now preparing to launch an intensive publicity campaign to promote the new project. Afandi said his panel held a series of meetings to consider the best methods of attracting Arab capital.

The link will either be a two-lane, 28-kilometre tunnel or submerged tube, or a 30-kilometre suspension bridge between Gibraltar and Tangiers.

The governments of Madrid and Rabat have not yet decided what form of link to build, Afandi said. He expected final decisions within three years, when finance would also have been lined up.

Among the tools sought by the

UAC to provide finance for the project, the Grand Arab Company for Development and Investment was set up with a nominal capital of \$5 billion and a subscribed capital of \$500 million.

The establishment of the company, a brainchild of the UAC, was agreed upon by representatives of 18 Arab countries during a meeting held in Casablanca last March.

The formal setting up of the venture and its objectives will be announced Aug. 20 at a similar meeting to be held in Tunis.

The new company would play a key part in providing finances for the Moroccan side in the land-link scheme, Afandi said.

"We are doing our utmost to help Morocco in the giant project," he said.

"Apart from its \$8 billion to \$10 billion construction costs, the project will also require more finances to provide service roads, stations, motels and other facilities," he said. "This provides other opportunities for Arab investors."

Afandi said the project would "have great benefits in the political, economic, social and cultural fields."

He added that the coming of the European single market in 1992 will give extra importance to the project, which is a dream long cherished by Spain and Morocco.

Experts from various parts of the world participated in a joint symposium in Marrakech last May to debate the best methods, technically and economically, to realise the project.

China pays high price for political crackdown

By William Kazer
Reuter

PEKING — China has paid a high political and economic price for its crackdown on a democracy campaign one year ago and the cost is likely to rise, foreign diplomats say.

They said Peking has avoided diplomatic isolation by reaching out to its traditional friends in the Third World but it has been officially shunned in the West — the one area it needs most to modernise its backward economy.

"The price for China has been extremely high," said a Western diplomat. "And it will go higher."

Since the army stormed Peking last June 3 and 4, crushing a democracy campaign and killing hundreds, China has lost access to low-cost credit, tourism income has fallen markedly and the extent of deferred or cancelled foreign investment is incalculable.

Military cooperation with the West has been severed, meaning China's armed forces will not get the advanced technology they want.

"Only a minority of countries have condemned what (China's leaders) did last year," said a diplomat. "Unfortunately for China, it has been the Western countries

which are needed in terms of economics, science and technology."

Those links are unlikely to be restored quickly, according to foreign diplomats, even if Peking removes some of its key obstacles to better ties like releasing remaining political prisoners or allowing dissident scientist Fang Lizhi, now sheltering in the U.S. embassy, to go free.

"This is a long and slow process," said a diplomat.

Despite a loss of top-level contacts with the West, Peking has maintained an array of diplomatic links with other countries.

Chinese President Yang Shangkun wound up a five-nation Latin American tour last week and Premier Li Peng visited Moscow in April.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Palestine Liberation Organisation chief Yasser Arafat and Mongolian President Punsalmaagyn Ochirbat have been Peking's guests since last June. It has entertained lesser Western visitors like U.S. National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft, British politician David Owen and former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Peking has also maintained more senior level contacts with the West in multilateral

forums. Japan has deferred to Peking's wishes, returning an airplane hijacker to China.

But it has generally stood fast with the industrialised West.

"Japan has considerable economic interest in China but it is not nearly as great as its economic interest in the United States. For that reason it does not want to get too far out front of the U.S. on China policy," said a diplomat.

Peking, however, has managed to limit political and economic damage in other areas.

Its most notable success was a recommendation last month by President Bush to let it keep most-favoured nation (MFN) trade status. China had estimated a withdrawal of that special tariff treatment on its goods would have meant \$10 billion of lost business in that key market.

It has salvaged its commercial space business, again with a helping hand from Bush who agreed to let China launch U.S.-built satellites.

Arch-rival Taiwan is moving to reduce restrictions on contacts with China, already talking of an unofficial representative in Peking and even direct flights between the Nationalist island and the Mainland.

OPZZ leader attacks economic plan

WARSAW, Poland (AP) — The leader of Solidarity's main rival Saturday attacked the government's economic plan for creating unemployment and appealed for a social security plan to protect workers.

Alfred Miodowicz, leader of the OPZZ Trade Union alliance that Communist authorities formed in 1984, told delegates at his union's second national congress in Warsaw, that the country needed to prepare for a five-year battle for the "existence of Poles."

"The OPZZ claims 6.5 million members and the congress is being held in Warsaw to work out a stand on the efforts of the Solidarity-led government to introduce a free market."

The dismantling of a centrally planned economy, a Soviet model introduced into Poland after World War II, threatens jobs in inefficient state-run industries and public service sectors where many OPZZ members work.

The radical reform plan, developed by Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz and introduced Jan. 1, has cut subsidies to enterprises, lifted price controls while maintaining a tight wage policy. Over 400,000 people are officially receiving unemployment benefits.

"Balcerowicz's plan is faulty because it assumes a reduction of jobs — unemployment — from the very start," Miodowicz told the delegates. Among the guests was Labour Minister Jacek Kuron, one of the most respected political theorists in the ranks of opposition figures linked to Solidarity.

Ever since it was founded in 1984, three years after the Communist government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who is now president, declared martial law to destroy Solidarity, the OPZZ has been fighting to defend its claim as the authentic representative of Polish workers.

The alliance consolidates official trade unions founded according to legislation passed in 1982 during martial law which outlawed Solidarity and severely restricted union reforms.

But it has never enjoyed the prestige of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa managed to end an OPZZ-backed strike over pay by railway workers that disrupted rail services for a week in northern Poland on Monday.

However, Miodowicz stressed that his union was not seeking to unsettle the government, but that it would do what it could to defend the interests of its members.

Miodowicz's speech was studied with phrases like the "five year battle," a metaphor for the system of five-year plans introduced by Soviet leader Josef Stalin and reflected the Communist roots of the former Politburo member.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1990

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Flighter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Early morning confusions can be dissipated by adopting a new attitude but you can expect to experience more delays and disappointments in the afternoon and evening.

concerns. An outside prominent associate can relieve some problems at your dwelling.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Be alert to new places with as many alert and wide-awake friends as are possible. Use some money you and attachment have saved for some interesting journey.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Put your own special gifts now into any financial projects. Show your attachment now that you are aware of your loved one's needs and put more life into the relationship.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Delays in business plans now give you a chance to perfect them. Show your affection for your mate now by some very practical gift or compliment.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 19) Don't give up on gaining support in business of an influential person; you can finally attain it. Use that vitality you now feel to please your mate.

AQUARIUS: (January 20 to February 18) Don't give up on gaining support in business of an influential person; you can finally attain it. Use that vitality you now feel to please your mate.

PISCES: (February 19 to March 20) You abound in ideas for more success in money and practical duties. Home is now full of constructive activity and improvement.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) New ideas presented at home can make some family dream come true. Try to be off on some jaunt today for more happiness with your attachment.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Be with influential friends and hold back from associating with those who are greedy. Good time to decide what supplies you need for that home improvement.

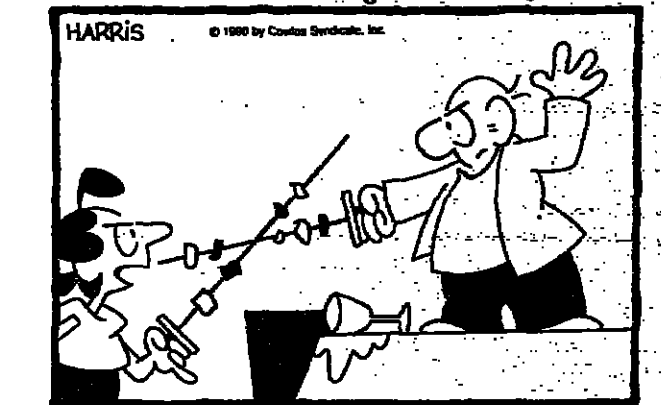
GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Give a practically-minded acquaintance congratulations for some good deed that person has done. Showing quiet affection for mate will bring much romantic happiness.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Make as many appointments for private conversations with good friends as you can; these will have fine results.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) You need to stand on your own two feet in a business matter now and are capable of doing so. This is a day to use the utmost tact in dealing with a member of your family.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Information from a distance gives the answer to your business

THE BETTER HALF.



"I should know better than to make shish kebabs when you're in a bad mood."

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

By Hans Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

USSEO

HISFY

JELIGG

THEIRZ

He puts a lot of effort into this business.

He'll be busy for a long time.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

GUYS WHO REGULARLY ROLL UP THEIR SLEEVES AT WORK SELDOM DO THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Answer: USSEO THEIR

Saturday's Jumbles: POPPY MOUSE KISMET UNCURL

Answer: He was so dull that every time he left — THE ROOM LIT UP

THE Daily Crossword

by Dorothy B. Martin

ACROSS	1 Diva's forte	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75												
DOWN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75

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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
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Major soccer teams continue warm ups

ST. GALEEN, Switzerland (Agencies) — Switzerland scored twice in the second half to edge the United States 2-1 Saturday in the U.S. team's final warm-up match for the World Cup.

The Americans led 1-0 half-time after a goal by forward Bruce Murray and had a succession of goal-scoring chances against a backmarker Swiss team, which failed to qualify for the World Cup finals.

Switzerland needed a 70th-minute free kick to equalize, Peter Schepull deflecting the ball into net.

Adrian Knapp, who earlier hit the crossbar with a hard shot, scored the decisive goal in the 79th minute after a breakaway.

Though they lost, the Americans enjoyed many bright spots during the game, eight days before their first World Cup appearance in 40 years, against Czechoslovakia in Florence, Italy.

U.S. coach Bob Gansler said good showings "in the last five, six games" left him satisfied despite Saturday's loss, which broke a three-game winning streak.

"We wanted to practice holding the lead and playing counter-attacks," he said. "That didn't quite work out."

The U.S. team will go into its pre-Cup training camp in Italy with a 6-7 record in warm-up matches this year.

"The one way we can utilize this defeat as a motivator," said Paul Caligiuri, whose lone goal against Trinidad and Tobago in last fall's World Cup qualifier sent the United States to the finals.

The U.S. aim is surviving a tough first-round group also including Italy, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Swiss coach Uli Stielike, a former West German international who played in the 1982 World Cup final, said he doubted the Americans would progress past the first round. But he gave them high marks for physical conditioning and fighting spirit.

The Americans, playing with the lineup expected to start against Czechoslovakia, played defensively against Switzerland.

Midfield playmaker, Tah Ramez and forward Murray provided the attacking spark. John Harkes made it plain the U.S.

team had little respect for the Swiss when his volley bounced off the Swiss crossbar in the 20th minute.

Murray, once a second-stringer with Swiss club FC Lucerne, put the U.S. team ahead two minutes later when a Swiss offside trap failed. He took a Harkes pass midway in the Swiss half of the field and slipped the ball under goalkeeper Philipp Walker.

Ireland defeats Malta

In other games, Ireland warmed up for its World Cup soccer campaign with a comprehensive 3-0 victory over Malta in a warm match Saturday.

The Irish, grouped with England, the Netherlands and Egypt in group F of the 24-nation championship that begins June 8 in Italy, fielded a virtual reserve team. But the Irish still proved too strong for Malta, which has never qualified for the World Cup Championship.

Hungary beats Colombia

In Budapest, World Cup finalists Colombia were beaten 3-1 by Hungary in an international soccer friendly Saturday.

The Hungarians shook the South Americans with two goals in the first 14 minutes and although the visitors pulled one back 18 minutes later, a 60th minute strike from Kalman Kovacs, his second of the game, settled the matter.

Belgium outclasses Mexico

In Brussels, two goals in three minutes from striker Marc Degryse helped Belgium to a 3-0 victory over Mexico in a World Cup soccer warm-up match Saturday.

Belgium, minus veteran captain Jan Ceulemans who is recovering from a back injury, kept Mexico in their own half for most of the game.

The home side took the lead in the 36th minute when Degryse headed a center from Bruno Versavel past goalkeeper Pablo Larros.

Two minutes later the versatile Marc Emmers crossed and Degryse made it 2-0 with an unstoppable volley.

Villasana takes vacant WBC title

MANCHESTER, England (R) — Marcos Villasana of Mexico won the vacant World Boxing Council (WBC) featherweight title Saturday when he stopped unlucky Paul Hodgkinson of Britain in the eighth round.

Hodgkinson's attempt to become the first Englishman this century to lift a world featherweight title ended in bloody failure, although he was ahead on points at the time.

The Mexican was winning his first world title in five attempts.

The end came midway through the eighth round as Hodgkinson, with two ugly cuts to his eyes, was sent crumbling to the canvas by a combination of punches from the 29-year-old Villasana.

As the count began, Hodgkinson, 24, stared blindly at referee Arthur Mercante and pleaded: "I cannot see." The contest was halted.

Hodgkinson, considered by some a novice, having fought only 18 professional contests, was clearly not overawed by the occasion as he took the fight to the experienced Mexican, a veteran of 60 bouts.

He caught Villasana with a series of sharp left jabs and a left hook in the opening exchanges but cut under the eye towards the end of the second round.

Good work from his corner appeared to staunch the bleeding and the Englishman continued to call the shots.

But by the fifth round Hodgkinson's left eye was half closed and although the Briton built up a big points advantage the fight was transformed in the eighth as Villasana, sensing that only a stoppage would secure his victory, waded in.

Hodgkinson's superiority was confirmed by the judges' scorecards. Luxembourg's Arsene Klopp made it 69-67, American Frank Brunette 69-63 and Belgium's Bob Logist 70-64.

Acropolis motor rally sets off with 97 cars

ATHENS, Greece (AP) — The prestigious Acropolis motor rally, one of Europe's toughest, got underway Sunday as 97 cars roared off the starting line at the foot of the famous ancient Greek monument.

The four-day event covers 2,034 kilometres (1,271 miles) over some of central Greece's worst roads, and through treacherous mountain passes and picturesque villages. The rally is designed to test participants and their machines under gruelling conditions.

About half of the starters are not expected to finish. Last year only 48 of the 97 cars made it to the finish line.

Italy's Massimo "Miki" Biondini in a Lancia Delta HF Integral 16V is favoured to cop the event for the third consecutive year.

Expected to give Biondini a run for his money is veteran driver Didier Auriol of France, a member of the Lancia team who finished second in last year's rally.

Auriol, currently at the top of the world driving championship standings, said at Saturday's technical inspection that "I'm going all out right from the start to win this rally. I need the points and I don't want to lose my lead."

Many of the drivers predicted that it would be a close battle between the Italian built Lancias and the Japanese Toyotas for the prestigious manufacturers cup.

Sweden's Mikael Ericsson and Spain's Carlos Sainz in Toyotas, are ranked among the best drivers of the Toyota team and are also considered to contenders to win the rally.

Sainz expressed confidence during the technical inspection that he could make an excellent showing.

"My car is reliable and will withstand the difficult parts of the rally," said the Spaniard who is presently second with 40 points in the world standings.

Drivers must endure 47 special stages totalling 618 kilometres (386 miles) and rush through maintenance periods to prepare for the next stage of the rally.

Robson faces problems after tie with Tunisia

CAGLIARI, Italy (AP) — England soccer manager Bobby Robson returned from Tunisia with a headful of problems instead of a netful of goals.

Anticipating a confidence-boosting triumph over one of soccer's minnows his star-studded team stole a 1-1 tie thanks to a late goal by a striker who plays for an English second division team.

Wolverhampton's Steve Bull wiped away the embarrassment of defeat. But his goal did little to instill any confidence in a side that showed little flair and looked tired of soccer.

Although England is planning one further warm-up game against a Sardinian club Tuesday, Saturday's game in Tunis was Robson's last chance to experiment.

In that respect, it was a disaster.

Robson wanted to see John Barnes, usually a winger, in tandem with Gary Lineker as a two-man strike force with Steve Hodge taking Barnes' wing position.

Barnes looked totally out of place alongside Lineker while Hodge contributed little from the flank.

Significantly, England's late goal came on a Barnes' centre from the wing that landed on Bull's head and ended up in the Tunisian net with a minute to go.

A week before the tournament opens and eight days before England's first game against Ireland, Robson is no nearer deciding his first choice lineup than he was three months ago.

Should he continue with the Barnes-Lineker linkup? Should Barnes return to his left wing position where he is likely to get more possession?

If so, who should play alongside Lineker? Peter Beardsley, one of England's four second half substitutes, did little to show he has recovered his form.

Bull has scored four times in his seven appearances — including five as substitute. He appears the logical choice because of his strike record.

But Robson believes the powerfully built striker, less gifted than Beardsley, is a better weapon as a substitute.

Midfield playmaker Paul Gascoigne, playing for England on foreign soil for the first time, contributed to both goals.

His miscued pass sent Abdul Hamid Hergal clear to shoot home from 35 metres in the 25th minute.

And his long pass out of defence to Barnes set up England's headed winner in the 89th minute.



Bobby Robson

Perhaps Gascoigne knew it was not going to be his day when Hergal shipped the ball neatly between his legs in the third minute to the delight of the 15,000 Tunisian fans.

Like Barnes and winger Chris Waddle, Gascoigne often was guilty of running into blind alleys instead of passing to unmarked colleagues.

Robson could not hide his disappointment at the Tunisian goal. But would not criticise his team's overall performance.

"It was a most remarkable goal," the England manager said.

"We had three players there plus Shilton and they had one. And yet, from the ludicrous position, with one misplaced pass, the ball thunders past Shilton and into the net."

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GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF
& TAMMAM HIRSH
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NORTH
♠ 10 6
♥ 8 3
♦ J 5 2
♣ A K 7 6 4 3

EAST
♠ K 8 5 4 2
♥ K J 10 6
♦ Q 9 7 3
♣ Q 9 8 2

SOUTH
♠ A Q
♥ A Q 7 4 2
♦ A 10 8
♣ J 10 5

The bidding:
South West North East
1 NT Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Three of ♠
The magician surrounds the audience with clever tricks, which are really quite simple to perform. Similarly, the feats of the bridge expert have a simple explanation. Often, it involves no more than counting.

When a hand is suitable in no other respects, a five-card major is no bar to opening one no trump. South wisely chose this bid because the immediate cards, together with a five-card suit, made the hand worth more than its 15 high-card points. With a solid source of tricks in clubs, North's raise to game was automatic.

Since the opponents had not explored a major-suit fit, West elected to lead his fourth-best spade and declarer took East's king of the ace. Next came the jack of clubs, covered by the queen and taken by the king. East's diamond discard was a lethal blow. There was no way for declarer to set up his long clubs. He had to be satisfied with three tricks in the club suit and a one-trick defeat when diamonds produced a second trick.

Declarer was unlucky to run into a rare 4-0 club split and his play was correct had he needed six club tricks for his contract. But with four sure tricks in the other suits, five club tricks were all that were required to fulfill the game. There was a simple way to assure that. At rubber bridge, declarer should simply have allowed East's queen of clubs to win the first trick in the suit! Duplicate is another matter. A specific 4-0 break is about 20-to-1 against. It's not worth giving up a trick in a normal contract to protect against such a long shot.

For information about Charles Goren's newsletter for bridge players, write Goren Bridge Letter, P.O. Box 4426, Orlando, Fla. 32802-4426.

RAINBOW

Michael Keaton
in

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9½ weeks

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The famous Turkish film

BITTER LOVE

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

NIJOM

Suhair Ramzi, Karam Mutawer
in

CAPTAIN NADIA'S BATTLE

(Arabic)

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30
Friday & Sunday extra show at 11:00 a.m.

PLAZA

Tom Cruise... in

"LOSIN IT"

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 10:30

Ceasefire almost certain unless Khmer Rouge disrupt—Hun Sen

TOKYO (Agencies) — Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government, said Sunday that a Cambodian ceasefire agreement is almost certain if the Peking-backed Khmer Rouge guerrillas refrain from disrupting this week's talks in Tokyo.

Hun Sen arrived in Japan Sunday for two days of talks beginning Monday. He told reporters success depended on whether guerrilla coalition leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk abided by conditions set by the Japanese government for the talks.

The conditions require Sihanouk to act as sole spokesman in Tokyo for his uneasy three-faction coalition incorporating the Khmer Rouge.

"We expect to see results because this meeting is different from other meetings, because the substance and matter have already been agreed upon, but there is a problem," Hun Sen said. "Some people are attempting to destroy the agreed-upon points for the Tokyo meeting."

"But if everyone agrees to follow the plan, I think there's a 90 per cent chance of success. I would like to say expectations are high that a ceasefire agreement will be signed."

Hun Sen was the last of the

principal parties to the peace process to arrive in the Japanese capital.

Sihanouk, the former Cambodian monarch who has led diplomatic opposition to the Phnom Penh government, flew in Saturday.

He was joined early Sunday by Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, whose faction has the biggest guerrilla army in the field, and Son Sann, leader of a non-Communist faction and prime minister of the coalition government-in-exile.

Sihanouk said Saturday a ceasefire pact, if it were achieved, would not resolve the question of what he called the continuing Vietnamese occupation of his homeland.

He said an international control mechanism was necessary to ensure a ceasefire in Cambodia and called for a reconvening of the Paris international conference on Cambodia. "Otherwise, there would remain the possibility of

fighting expanding."

Sihanouk claimed that, despite Hanoi's declared withdrawal from Cambodia, 40,000 of its troops were still in the country as well as more than one million Vietnamese settlers who had changed the border to their advantage.

He called for Phnom Penh to be demilitarised and multi-party elections to be held under U.N. supervision, with participation by the Khmer Rouge. Western governments blame the Khmer Rouge for the deaths of more than one million Cambodians during its rule from 1975-79.

"We should trust in democracy and let the people decide in the election," he said.

Hun Sen has been insisting that any ceasefire agreement include measures blocking the possibility of a return to unfettered power of the "genocidal" Khmer Rouge. Khieu Samphan arrived professing eagerness for a "political solution to the so-called Cambodian problem."

He said in a statement the Tokyo talks "will be held under a good omen" since the four parties had already accepted and initialled separately a five-point document that would become the basis of a comprehensive solution to the conflict.

The Khmer Rouge leader did not clarify the contents of the document, believed to have been an outline draft drawn up by Thai and Japanese officials.

Khieu Samphan said his faction would seek no modification of the text. He urged the other parties to sign the accord, saying that after the signing "each party can raise any issue for discussion."

There was one piece of unalloyed good news for the harassed Japanese organisers of the talks.

Fighting continues

The Khmer Rouge guerrillas claimed major military successes across Cambodia on the eve of a Tokyo conference, according to media reports.

Fighting was reported by the various warring factions in at least eight Cambodian provinces in recent days, with the Khmer Rouge claiming victories near Phnom Penh, the capital, as well as areas of the northwest and southwest.

The Khmer Rouge claimed to have "liberated" more than 50 villages and routed government and Vietnamese troops in heavy fighting. The claims could not be immediately confirmed.

Havel warns of hard road ahead

PRAGUE (R) — President Václav Havel believes Czechoslovakia's general election this week will be free and fair but warns the road to democracy will be hard and long.

"I think the elections will be truly free. Whoever wanted to found a party could do so and people have a choice, the political spectrum is unlimited," he said.

"Naturally, the fact that we are holding these elections does not mean that we have definitely won. The road to democracy is a long one because it is a matter of building the feeling of real citizenship in people..."

"We shall have to pass new laws, we have to carry out important changes in the economic structures. Simply put, it will be a demanding period," Havel said.

The elections on June 8 and 9 are widely seen as a test of the future of democracy following last year's end to 42 years of Communist rule.

For months proclaimed as the guarantee of free elections, Havel's personal standing is unrivalled.

Czechoslovaks regard him as the personification of democratic change. But the 53-year-old leader who has steered the country for the past six months, mediating in fractious political disputes and preparing for the polls, refuses to take credit for the changes.

"I am not the real and true guarantor of freedom," he said.

"These elections...are Havel said the worst outcome would be if people did not vote. "But it appears that this will not happen because there is great interest."

The elections, to both chambers of the federal parliament and to the Czech and Slovak regional assemblies, will lead to formation of a new cabinet to replace the present "government of national understanding."

Few dramatic changes are expected in the government if, as predicted, Civic Forum and Christian Democrats win the largest share of the vote and form a coalition. Most of the present cabinet are standing for one or other of the two groups.

Formation of the new government will also determine Havel's future. One of the first tasks of the new parliament will be to elect Czechoslovakia's president for the next two years.

In his own transformation from dissident playwright to president, Havel originally intended to step down after guiding his country to the elections.

Civic Forum has nominated him for another term and there are so far no other candidates. Havel remains non-committal.

Earlier, the peaceful run-up to Czechoslovakia's first free elections in 44 years has been shattered by a bomb blast in central Prague which injured more than 20 people.

Peking quashes attempts to commemorate uprising

PEKING (AP) — Security forces quashed attempts to resurrect the pro-democracy uprising during its one-year anniversary Sunday and one man said "all we can do now is think. The memories are in our minds."

Police, who were out in force at Tiananmen Square — the focal point of last year's brutally crushed uprising — dragged off a man who tried to unfurl a protest poster near the square, witnesses said.

"Rise up," the man, who appeared to be Chinese, shouted to bystanders as police took him into one of their posts on the perimeter of the square.

Hours later, someone threw handfuls of white paper money — a traditional offering to the dead — from a car as it drove past the square. Police immediately tried to shoo away bystanders and pick up the paper.

Police also took into custody a young woman who stuffed an 18-page essay into the pocket of West Germany ZDF television reporter Gisela Mahlmann. Mahlmann said the handwritten essay was difficult to read but appeared to be related to last year's military crackdown.

The small protests came despite the heaviest security seen in Peking since martial law was lifted in January.

Thousands of police and soldiers were stationed throughout the city to discourage commemoration of last year's protests, which ended when tens of thousands of troops fought their way through crowds of demonstrators to Tiananmen Square, killing hundreds, and possibly thousands, of the protesters.

The army assault on the square, where the protesters had been based, started June 3 and lasted into June 4.

On Sunday the square, the

symbolic heart of Peking, was closed to the public and encircled by paramilitary police.

"There will be small private gatherings," said a Chinese office worker in his 30s who stood near the square. "All we can do now is think. The memories are in our minds."

Dozens of official vehicles were parked in the square for much of the day as the leadership gathered in the adjoining Great Hall of the People to commemorate another event — the 150th anniversary of the 1840 opium war with Britain. The Communist Party regard the war as the start of foreign imperialist aggression against China.

At least 100,000 people, many wearing the traditional Chinese mourning colour of white, marched through Hong Kong Sunday to show their grief for the dead of Tiananmen Square and to call for democracy in China.

It was the biggest political rally in the British colony since a series of demonstrations in support of the student-led pro-democracy movement in China a year ago.

March organisers claimed some 250,000 people had taken part, but senior police officers dispute the figure, saying to crowd numbered between 75,000 and 100,000.

Whatever the final figure, the turnout was far higher than the figure of 30,000 predicted what observers say is continuing anger here over the crushing of the pro-democracy movement.

"The world is already forgetting, but we can never forget," said 31-year-old clerk Wang Cheuk Sui as he marched behind an open hearse decked with traditional black and white mourning ribbons and carrying photographs of the military assault on Tiananmen Square.

Dead Brazilian tries to convince he is alive

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — A young Brazilian is trying to convince the authorities that he is alive, nearly a month after being officially certified dead and buried, the O Globo and Jornal Do Brasil newspapers have reported. The confusion began Friday, April 27, when 19-year-old Jandir Augusto Guaraci left the trading company office where he worked in the southern town of Porto Alegre. Instead of going home, he unexpectedly decided to spend the weekend with his girlfriend, the two newspapers said in reports from Porto Alegre. A bad cold kept him away from work Monday, but by then his anxious parents had already notified the police and local hospitals of his "disappearance." Morgue officials then called his parents, saying a badly-disfigured corpse run down by a bus over the weekend matched Jandir's description. His parents mistakenly identified the decomposing body as Jandir's and quickly had it buried in the municipal cemetery. Jandir arrived for work Wednesday to find his colleagues mourning his death. After scenes of panic, he finally persuaded them he was not an apparition. But the slow-moving Brazilian bureaucracy is proving harder to convince. Jandir is still organising the necessary paperwork to prove he is alive. In the meantime he remains officially "dead" and cannot sign cheques or other documents, the Jornal Do Brasil said.

Norway amends succession law

OSLO, Norway (AP) — Parliament amended Norway's constitution last week to allow the daughters of Norway's future kings the same rights as their brothers to inherit the crown. The old rule gave princes preference as monarchs, even when they had older sisters. "A basic attitude in the Norwegian society today is that men and women have equal rights and duties, Jan Petersen of the Conservative Party told the NTB news agency. "I see it as self-evident that this should include the right to inherit the throne," he said. The amendment affects children born after 1990. Crown Prince Harald and his son Prince Haakon Magnus are still entitled to the throne although both have sisters.

Cardin to open new restaurant in Kazakhstan

PARIS (AP) — While George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev were fashioning summit statements in Washington, Pierre Cardin returned from a Soviet visit to report progress on the gastronomic front. The couturier-entrepreneur-restaurantier said he signed a contract for a new restaurant to be called Espace, like his Paris theatre-restaurant, to be built in the capital of Kazakhstan. The Soviet Union's third-largest republic lying along part of its border with China. "We'll be right on top of everything," said Cardin following his return. His restaurant will be constructed within the next few months on the top of a television tower in Alma Ata — a city surrounded by peaks as high as 4,000 metres. "I'm the first Frenchman to set up shop in this area that promises a great touristic future," Cardin said. "The new houses are low-rise and don't interfere at all with the grandiose countryside."

World Cup fans urged to shout not fight

POONA, India (R) — World Cup fans and players should scream for 10 minutes at the start of this month's matches to save Italy from bootlegging, the doctor of the late "free love" guru Bhagwan Rajneesh said Friday. "Let everyone at the opening games close their eyes and then scream and shout, without touching each other, for 10 minutes to release all their pent-up violence," British doctor Swami Amrito said in a statement issued by Rajneesh's commune. "The players should also take part in this dynamic meditation (TM) to encourage some poetry and grace in their play." "Armed confrontation is only going to escalate this problem," Amrito advised Italian police bracing for June 8. Rajneesh died in March at his Osho Commune International, where he returned in 1985 after being expelled from the United States for violating immigration laws.

12 Britons die in French bus crash

AUXERRE, France (R) — At least 12 Britons were killed and 22 seriously injured Sunday when a tyre blowout sent their coach careening off the main north-south French autoroute south of Paris, French police said.

Several of the dead were believed to be children.

A senior police officer on the spot said all the dead had been recovered from the wreckage and the injured taken to hospitals in the area.

The coach, owned by the Montego European Company, was registered in the English county Staffordshire. It was on its way north.

A rescue service officer said there were 73 passengers aboard. The vehicle had skidded several

hundred metres along the edge of the road and finally ended up in a wheatfield.

The accident was on the A6 Motorway between Joigny and Courtenay, about 90 minutes drive south of the capital. It occurred on the Whit Sunday holiday weekend, traditionally one of the worst periods in France for road casualties.

A trail of suitcases, handbags and personal belongings littered the roadside. A villager from Cudot, near the scene of the tragedy, said he had heard the coach tyre explode from at least 500 metres away.

Three Britons died in another crash between Lille and Dunkirk Sunday when their car hit a safety barrier.

Greek premier departs for weekend U.S. visit

ATHENS (AP) — Premier Constantine Mitsotakis departed Sunday on a week-long visit to the United States as U.S.-Greek relations took a significant step forward following a new mutual defence pact.

The 71-year-old Mitsotakis is scheduled to meet with ranking cabinet officials and confers with President George Bush over a working lunch at the White House.

His departure comes four days after a new U.S.-Greek defence accord was initiated in Athens to replace the previous five year agreement which expired in December 1988. It gave the U.S. the right to operate two major military bases and about 20 small installations throughout the country for the next eight years.

Mitsotakis told journalists earlier in the week that he regarded his visit to Washington as of "great significance" and that "we look forward to positive results in foreign policy."

Prior to his meeting with Bush Wednesday, Mitsotakis confers with Secretary of State James Baker and Defence Secretary Dick Cheney.

It's the first time that a Greek premier confers with a U.S. president at the White House since May 1978 when Constantine Caramanlis met with Jimmy Carter during a NATO summit conference. Caramanlis, 84, presently holds the mostly ceremonial post of president.

Western diplomatic sources said issues expected to be aired is a Greek request for economic assistance in order to help the country confront its growing public debt crisis, and the U.S. extradition request of alleged Palestinian terrorist Mohammad Rashid. The Rashid issue could create some tension between the two Western alliance partners.

Manila warns of military action to free Japanese

BACOLOD, Philippines (Agencies) — A Philippine provincial governor Sunday warned Communist rebels to free a kidnapped Japanese aid volunteer or face military action.

"Something has got to give," Negros Occidental Governor Daniel Lacson told a news conference. "If we don't receive any official communication from them (the kidnappers) soon, we will have to move militarily."

Manila-based Japanese Ambassador Tsuneo Tanaka, in a letter to Lacson, said his government hoped utmost consideration would be given to the safety of Fumio Mizuno, who was abducted last Tuesday by four gunmen described by the military as Communist guerrillas.

Mizuno, 36, is training director of the Organisation for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement (OISCA), a private Japanese group helping peasants with development projects.

Mizuno is believed being held in the farming village of Minoyan in Murcia town near Bacolod, 480 kilometres southeast of Manila. Lacson said he had not received any word from the kidnappers but that the government policy was not to pay ransom.

In a separate development, two masked men fatally stabbed a U.S. Navy lieutenant in his home

near the Subic Bay Naval Base in an apparent robbery, police said Sunday.

U.S. officials ordered all navy personnel restricted to the U.S.-run base following the Saturday night attack but lifted the restrictions Sunday after determining the killing was not political.

Lt. Richard Brown, 33, assigned to the navy supply depot at Subic, was having a manicure in his apartment when the assailants barged in about 10:45 p.m. (1345 GMT), police said.

The assailants locked up the three Filipino women beauticians inside a room and threatened to kill everyone if they resisted, police said.

Police said the assailants, whose faces were covered with T-shirts, fled after ransacking the apartment. The women managed to free themselves and found Brown's bloodied body in the dining room. It was unknown how much money was stolen.

Security has been stepped up around Subic and the five other U.S. bases following the killing of three American service members in the past month.

Suspected rebels killed Marine gunnery Sgt. John Fredette on May 4 in this city 80 kilometres west of Manila. On May 13, two U.S. airmen were slain near Clark Air Base.

Tornadoes cut through U.S., 10 killed

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — A band of tornadoes cut through the nation's midsection Saturday, killing at least 10 people and injuring at least 133, authorities said.

Indiana Governor Evan Bayh declared a state of emergency and dispatched the Indiana National Guard to Bedford and Petersburg, the two hardest-hit areas.

Storms also swept across Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin, knocking down trees, disrupting utility service and damaging homes and businesses.

At least four tornadoes skipped across southern and central Indiana, touching down about 50 times, said Jerry Hauer, director of the State Department of emergency management.

"It's incredible. I've never seen anything like this. Everything's just shut down," said Randall J. Harris, news director at radio station WFPC in Petersburg.

The city of about 4,000 was in a shambles, he said.

Harris said he was at home when a tornado hit. "It was just a very strong roar, almost like a low-flying jet," he said.

Hauer said that of the dead in Indiana, three were killed in Petersburg, three in Bedford and one in Putnam County. State police Sgt. Joe Rhodes said two more people were killed in union, which is near Petersburg.

At least one of the victims died when tornadoes hit mobile homes, officials said.

In Illinois, tornadoes destroyed or damaged scores of homes, killing a woman in the southeastern town of Browns and injuring at least eight people in Findlay and Newton counties, officials said.

Officials concerned about leaks shut off electricity and gas service in Findlay, which has a population of about 800, after 11 homes were destroyed and 25 others were damaged.

Dozens of people were taken to Dunn Memorial Hospital in Indiana after a tornado whipped through that area, a hospital spokeswoman Evelyn Williams said.

A restaurant, service station and convenience store were destroyed south of Bedford, witnesses said. National Guardsmen helped with medical aid and cleanup.

Kashmiri reporter freed

SRINAGAR, India (R) — Kashmiri reporter Yusuf Jameel was freed Sunday after nearly 30 hours in army custody.

Jameel, 32, who works for Reuters, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and Time magazine, said he had been taken to a Gurkha regiment camp near India's border with Pakistan and then brought back to the nearest town Baramulla Sunday afternoon to be freed.

He took a bus back to Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir state's summer capital.

The government of Jammu and Kashmir, India's only Muslim majority state, had said intensive investigations caused them to conclude that Jameel was taken from his Srinagar home early Saturday by secessionist militants dressed in army uniforms.

They said all levels of the army in Jammu and Kashmir had been questioned and all denied arresting Jameel.

Girish Saxena, appointed governor of the state nine days ago, said he had cancelled a visit to Jammu to monitor personally government efforts to find Jameel.

Government spokesman in the state's summer capital of Srinagar and in Delhi said they were treating Jameel's disappearance Saturday as a kidnapping. They denied Jameel had been arrested.

Saxena said he was baffled by the disappearance of Jameel.

Actors lament death of Rex Harrison

NEW YORK (AP) — Fellow actors are lamenting the death of Rex Harrison, hailing a gentle actor-knight renowned as much for his civility and urbanity as his consummate acting skill.

Harrison, who taught the king's English My Fair Lady and talked to animals as the lovable Dr. Dolittle during a 66-year career, died in his sleep Saturday at the age of 82.

A stage and screen star in the United States and his native England, he died of pancreatic cancer at his New York City home, said his attorney, Harold Schiff.

"To watch him and to work with him was a joyful experience," said Julie Andrews, who played Eliza Doolittle to Harrison's Professor Henry Higgins in My Fair Lady on Broadway for three years.

"I doubt there was anyone before like him," she added. "The theatre has lost an extraordinary one-of-a-kind."

Harrison was best known for his high-tone Higgins in My Fair Lady, which won him a Tony award for his Broadway portrayal and earned a Best-Actor Academy Award for his screen version opposite Audrey Hepburn.

"I could have played Higgins for 20 years, but I wanted to do other things," Harrison said in 1985. "And I did, in fact."

In the role of Dr. Dolittle, he played the fanciful jungle gentleman who conversed with wildlife. The film introduced Harrison to a new generation of young moviegoers. Earlier prominent roles came in the 1940 film Major Barbara and Blithe Spirit in 1945.

"He had the best sense of humour of almost any actor I have ever known," said his agent,

Lawrence Evans, who worked with Harrison for more than 40 years. "He was a lovable, irascible man."

Harrison had been ill only a short time and did not know he had cancer, Schiff said. Doctors told him he was suffering from gall bladder trouble, the lawyer said.

"He just thought he was not well. He didn't want to know," Schiff said.

Harrison, who debuted on Broadway in 1936, died three weeks after his latest appearance there on May 11. He played Lord Porteous in W. Somerset Maugham's 1920s comedy The Circle, which is vying for "Best Revival" honours at this year's Tony Awards ceremony.

"He died with his boots on, no question about it," said Circle producer Elliot Martin, referring to Harrison's decision not to retire.

"He wanted to be on the stage. That was it. That was his life," Schiff said. "He didn't care about retiring, he didn't care about anything else but the theatre."

Harrison was born in Huyton, near Liverpool, on March 5, 1908, and joined the Liverpool repertory theatre in 1924.

His first appearance on the London stage was in 1930. By the end of the decade he emerged as a star, appearing in Sir Terence Rattigan's French Without Tears from 1936 to 1938. He last appeared on the London stage in the Admirable Crichton in 1988.

In addition to his awards for My Fair Lady, Harrison won a Tony for his portrayal of Henry VIII in Maxwell Anderson's Anne of the Thousand Days and a special American Theatre Award for his overall stage

achievements.

He was knighted last year by Queen Elizabeth II and described the event as "a marvellous moment."

Harrison, dubbed "sexy Rex" by the late columnist Walter Winchell, was married six times. He is survived by his wife, Mercia Tinker, a sister, two sons by previous marriages; and several grandchildren.

He first married in 1934 to Collette Thomas, a French teacher. He married actress Lili Palmer in 1943 and she accompanied him as he extended his career to the United States.

In 1957, Harrison married actress Key Kendall, who died of leukemia in 1959. Rattigan said of those times: "I realised Rex's great courage. He made the last two years of Kay's life the best years."

Years later, Harrison starred in Rattigan's In Praise of Love the story of a man whose wife is dying of an incurable disease and is forbidden by doctors from telling her.

Harrison married English actress Rachel Roberts in 1962. He then married Elizabeth Harris, and then Miss Tinker.

Harrison's talent was like the sun, said actor Edward Fox Saturday: "It's difficult to give a name to, (but) you know when it's out."

"He was the master of a certain kind of acting in which he really was incomparable," Dame Wendy Hiller, 77, said of the actor.

"There isn't anybody to put alongside him... (his) subtlety and skill and technical expertise," Dame Wendy said of Harrison, who starred with Harrison in London and on Broadway in 1983-4 in Shaw's Heartbreak House.

They most recently appeared in a British TV adaptation of the Kingfisher, a play which Harrison had earlier done on Broadway in 1978.

Over the years, Dame Wendy said she called Harrison "Liverpool virus" and "pro-ridden Harrison" — joking references to his Liverpool background and his fastidiousness with props during filming.

"We sort of agreed to disagree," Dame Wendy said, recalling their "good-natured sparring matches." She said his death was "a great loss."

Edward Fox, who co-starred with Harrison in the Admirable Crichton, said he "was that very rare thing — a great actor."

"I remember him with great affection and with great admiration," said Fox, who called Harrison's London performance as Chekhov's Platonov in 1960 "one of the great evenings in the theatre."

Audrey Hepburn, who was Eliza opposite Harrison in his movie role, remembered him as "superb actor, the quintessential actor."

"He was always thoughtful and helpful and fun, and I really adored every minute I worked with him," she said from Switzerland.

Michael Winner, the film director and a longtime acquaintance, called Harrison "the last of the old-style sophisticates. He had this great, great star quality of charm."

"When an actor like Sir Rex dies, then you realise it's the passing of a style that won't come again," said Rosemary Harris, who starred with Harrison in London and on Broadway in 1983-4 in Shaw's Heartbreak House.